Daily Report

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Bosnia-Hercegovina

TANJUG reports that Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serb Republic, sent a letter to Butrus Butrus-Ghali and John Major, cochairmen of the London Conference on Yugoslavia, "with a warning that he will withdraw from the peace negotiations on Bosnia-Hercegovina if the international community imposes a total exclusion zone in Bosnia-Hercegovina airspace." Karadzic "stressed" that such a ban would "directly disturb the strategic balance in Bosnia-Hercegovina." He added: "We will resist the total exclusion zone which the U.S. State Department is advocating in order to stop Bosnian Serbs from covering their land forces."

Yugoslavia

Federal—According to Belgrade TV, President Dobrica Cosic, Prime Minister Milan Panic, and Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, cochairmen of the Geneva Conference on Yugoslavia, issued a joint statement following meetings in Belgrade. The statement noted that "there should be constant supervision of all heavy artillery in Bosnia-Hercegovina after 12 September. The water supply problem in Sarajevo must be resolved swiftly and everything should be done to end the hostilities around the city. The constitutional concept of Bosnia-Hercegovina has to be solved with the participation of all sides that will continue talks in Geneva" It also stressed that "observers have to be placed on the borders of all countries bordering Bosnia-Hercegovina, and that all questions concerning this should be coordinated with the United Nations."

Hungary

Commenting on press reports about a speech in which President George Bush proposed free trade agreements with Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, International Economic Relations Ministry Deputy Secretary Istvan Major told MTI: "President Bush's initiative is not only extremely important and honouring, but also a major sign of the positive assessment of Hungary's economic restructuring."

Poland

Warsaw TV reports that Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka said she was "very pleased" following a meeting with Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus. Asked about prospects for a free trade zone, Suchocka said: "I am for the formation of the free trade zone as soon as possible, but it can be discussed in detail only after the formal establishment of the two new states." Klaus termed the meeting "very positive," Prague radio reports, and he noted: "I think we have established relations that are as friendly as is possible between two politicians and people."

Romania

ROMPRES reports that Foreign Ministry spokesman Traian Chebelu reported during a weekly news conference that "letters had arrived at the Foreign Affairs Ministry from citizens of Bucharest and across the country notifying that diplomats of various embassies involve themselves in the election campaign." Chebeleu "reiterated that the Romanian Government welcomed and encouraged the participation of foreign observers in the elections, who can be diplomats of embassies in Bucharest, wishing to ensure, this way too, the transparency of the election process, but expected, in exchange, that they honor their status of neutral observers and avoid distorting the expression of the Romanian electorate's will through their acts."

Albania

ATA reports that former President Ramiz Alia was "confined" to his home and "under guards' surveillance." The Tirana attorney's office announced that Alia "is accused of financial and duty abuse."

'Constructive Climate' Cited at Yugoslav Conference

LD1309174792 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1014 GMT 13 Sep 92

["Pool" item]

[Text] Geneva, Sept 12 (TANJUG)—The past week at the Geneva-based permanent Conference on Yugoslavia has passed in a constructive climate which offers hope of concrete results along the lines of the London conference of a fortnight ago, say the Yugoslav experts who attended the first sessions of the task groups of the conference.

The experts in the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (F.R.Y.) have attended the sessions of the task forces for confidence-building and security and for succession, i.e., for the division of the property of the former six-unit federation.

Ambassador at the Federal Foreign Ministry Nikola Icanovic and F.R.Y. Army Colonel Miodrag Starcevic, who work in the task force for confidence-building and security, repeated the offers of F.R.Y. Prime Minister Milan Panic that humanitarian aid for war-devastated Bosnia-Hercegovina go also via Yugoslav airports, and that U.N. observers be stationed at Yugoslav airports and along the border between the F.R.Y. and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

European Democratic Union Committee Meets in Sofia

AU1209185692 Sofia BTA in English
1803 GMT 12 Sep 92

Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—The working meeting of the Steering Committee of the European Democratic Union ended with the adoption of a declaration. Chaired by Mr. Alois Mock, who is also Austria's foreign minister, the representatives of the European Democratic Union adopted a stand on the war in former Yugoslavia. The European Democratic Union declared that Europe's future lies not in nationalism but in democracy. The representatives of the democratic parties in Europe called on Serbia to withdraw from the territories it has occupied in Bosnia-Hercegovina and to guarantee the fundamental human rights of all ethnic minorities living on its territory.

The European Democratic Union decided to set up a centre on the problems of ethnic minorities in Vienna. One of its aims will be to encourage legislative changes in the East European countries in defence of the interests of the minorities.

Visegrad States Urge EC To Strengthen Cooperation

LD1209202192 Warsaw PAP in English
2021 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Brussels, Warsaw, Sept. 11—The ambassadors of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in Brussels handed a memorandum there Friday [11 September] to External Relations Commissioner of the European Commission Frans Andriessen urging the EC to strengthen cooperation with the three countries and prepare ground for future negotiations on full membership of the community.

The memorandum contains joint postulates of the Visegrad Triangle states concerning future development of the political cooperation, additional liberalization of trade, harmonization of legislation, and defining clear-cut criteria to be met in order to start negotiations leading to full membership of the EC, says a communique issued Friday by the Polish Foreign Ministry in Warsaw.

The communique, issued also by the Polish EC mission in Brussels, explains that according to postulates forwarded by the three Central European states which last December signed agreements on association with the EC, still to be ratified by the Community, in 1996 the EC would make an exhaustive appraisal of the progress of economic reforms in the three associated states. A positive assessment would be the basis for opening talks on full membership which should be completed before the end of the century.

The memorandum, also presented to the British Foreign Ministry Friday (since Britain currently holds EC Presidency), will be the basis for talks to be held by foreign ministers of the 12 EC member states and the 3 Visegrad Triangle states in Luxembourg October 5. It will also be reviewed at the scheduled meeting of the leaders of the three states with Prime Minister John Major of Britain and the Chairman of the EC Commission Jacques Delors, adds the communique.

In Warsaw meanwhile, a high ranking official of the Polish Foreign Ministry told PAP that a possible delay in ratifying the accord on association by parliaments of the EC states will have purely technical reasons. Jaroslaw Mulewicz said that it is already clear that ratification procedures in some of the EC states will last till the very end of the year, which means that the treaty will take effect one or two months later than originally planned (ie. 1 January, 1993).

Former President Alia Arrested

LD1309091192 Tirana ATA in English 0808 GMT 13 Sep 92

["Ramiz Alia Under Penal Prosecution"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA)—A spokesman of Tirana [word indistinct] attorney's office announced that in the course of the inquiries into the penal case towards former party and state leaders on September 12, the attorney of Tirana District took under penal prosecution the ex- [words indistinct] leader of the Party of Labour of Albania Ramiz Alia.

Ramiz Alia is accused of financial and duty abuse in collaboration with the (?other members) of former nomenclature. As a security measure it was decided that he be obligatory confined to the house and under guards' surveillance.

Socialists Protest Opening of Macedonian Schools

AU1209135492 Tirana ATA in English 1017 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Tirana, September 12 (ATA)—Socialists of Diber and Bulqize, two north-eastern regions of Albania bordering Macedonia, protest through a letter published in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT against the agreement signed between the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Albania and the Macedonian party, according to which Macedonian schools are allowed to open in Golloborde of Diber.

Although the decision will be conditioned by will of the people of the zone, the socialists of these two districts protest forcefully and underline that "Golloborde is an Arberesh [Albanian] land, historically ruled by Arbers."

The protest, signed by the steering committees of the socialist parties in these two districts, demands "to annul this item of the agreement which has to do with the opening of the schools in the Macedonian language and leave it up to the government and people of Golloborde to decide upon freed of dictate and incitement from outside, free of promises and allurement by the Cetnics and Slavs ambitions, who, without providing our brothers there with minimum rights, make arbitrary concessions in the zones of our republic inhabited by Albanians."

Meksi Interviewed on National, World Issues

NC1109203092 Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 7 Sep 92 p 6

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Aleksander Meksi by unidentified GUNAYDIN correspondent in Tirana; date not given]

[Text] Albanian Prime Minister Aleksander Meksi indicated that the Balkans is currently a "hot spot," and added: "The emergence of this situation was inevitable given the presence of a country like Serbia."

Prime Minister Meksi also said that his "country believes peace in the Balkans can only be secured by respecting the international documents."

Meksi added: "After the massacres in Bosnia, it will be Kosovo's turn. However, Kosovo is not Bosnia, and the spread of clashes to this region will open the door to regional countries to enter the war. Regional peace must be maintained. Albania does not want a war in Kosovo; however, if the situation gets out of control, our country will enter the war. This is why we have repeatedly called on the international public and the large powers to prevent the war from spreading."

Ankara's Support Is Needed

Meksi noted that Turkey is a Balkan country geographically and traditionally, adding: "Turkey fosters Balkan traditions and shares many of the region's problems. We believe that Turkey should play an active role in the Balkans. Additionally, Ankara's political support to Bosnia-Hercegovina should continue."

Prime Minister Meksi said that "Tirana is not one of those countries trying to dictate a solution for Kosovo," and added: "Kosovo's problems can only be solved through dialogue. The 1974 constitution of the former Yugoslavia recognized many rights for Kosovo. These rights are nonexistent today. We want these rights to be restored and enhanced."

In connection with the recognition of the Macedonian Republic, Meksi said the following: "We have no preconceptions on this matter. The Albanian Government will recognize this republic the moment the rights given to the other minorities are extended to Albanians living in Macedonia."

Meksi also mentioned Albania's relations with Greece. Indicating that they want good-neighborly relations with Greece, Meksi said: "There is a Greek minority in Albania living in specific regions the members of which enjoy all the rights enjoyed by other Albanian citizens. Albania does not want to evict these people. Whereas, the members of the Albanian minority evicted from Greece are now refugees in Albania. We want their rights restored. We hope bilateral problems can be solved in accordance with international documents."

"We Have Enormous Problems"

Commenting on claims that "an Islamic axis headed by Turkey would constitute a threat for Greece," Meksi said: "Apparently, some people in the Balkans cannot but mull over who is going to declare war and who is their enemy. Albania has enormous problems of its own and has no time to think about things like that."

Prime Minister Meksi indicated that at this difficult period for Albania, Turkey has provided significant assistance and has helped restructure Albania's

economy. He said: "Food assistance, credits, and investments are three main forms of assistance."

Meksi indicated that the Albanian Government wishes to further develop the already good relations with Turkey in all spheres. He said he would like to visit Ankara sometime this year.

Finance Minister Interviewed on Transitory Period

AU1009162892 Tirana RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE in Albanian 11 Aug 92 p 2

[Interview with Economy and Finance Minister Genc Ruli by Rakip Sulce; place and date not given]

[Text] [Sulce] Mr. Ruli, the word "pain" has become, so to speak, an accompanying symbiosis in the reality of our democratic days, and especially when we speak about the economic reform. We can say that this word has become a catch phrase. For the sake of transparence, what are its real effects today? The previous question would be meaningless without the following: What are the hopes and expectations?

[Ruli] The greatest "pain" today perhaps has to do with fear and the insecurity of the people who were used and accustomed for half a century to that minimal "guarantee" of the socialist equality. In this case, the pain is like a nightmare caused by the unknown of the future. This is natural: All the people cannot be efficient in the same way and have the same opportunities; 3 million Albanians cannot all become traders. Unemployment and assistance would be unpleasant for everyone. The impotence of the people unaccustomed to the free initiative is added to all these.

The affected part of the pain is represented in the reduction of the real wage, in the one called level of living, which is presently reduced by 3-3.4 percent. This mainly belongs to that category of population that is related to the state sector. If we speak of the countryside, we generally have an increase in the living standard there, but we cannot give a figure as we are unable to measure it.

We should also accept the other side, that which we perhaps do not feel: the "magic" of the positive changes that are felt and completely seen by the foreigners who time and again come to Albania.

Thousands of private firms have been set up. We have passed from the "famous" wagons of the meatball vendors to the pretty kiosks and shops, from the primitive restaurants to the luxurious ones, etc. Hundreds of private ships with goods and utensils enter Albania every day. Electrical home applainces, which the Albanian has ever thought of for half a century, have arrived now. A whole fleet of vehicles have arrived in the two last years alone. Thousands are the new private houses that are built in the countryside or around the city. We cannot also deny the great material and financial contribution of the refugees wherever they are.

This is a whole activity which, though not perfect, is carried out without the participation of the state and that engages the majority of the population. This is a special work that indicates that there, where a great capital and complete banking system are absent and the political situations have relatively been changing, a very small but simultaneously great thing has not been absent, that is, the freedom of action. Thanks to this freedom of action, it is possible to create by themselves the enzymes and stimulants of revival even in a broken body, such as that of the Albanian economy.

The further strengthening of the economic and juridical-economic framework; the successive consolidation of the government's economic strategy; the increasing arrival of finances from abroad, not only as aid, but also from direct private investment will promote such proportions and rates of development that it is very difficult to precisely assess today. We should consider that the pace has so far been spontaneous, like a birth process without any well-defined support. Whereas the private activity is now being consolidated day by day and the fully restructured banking system is coming to its aid.

Despite the present, in which dark colors prevail, we are optimistic about the future and its rates of development that can be much higher and optimistic than the ones we anticipate today.

Considering the present, Albania is represented with a double face: The new embryos of revival stand within poverty, fall, and collapse that the economic crisis presents. This is an economy in disintegration and destruction but at the same time carries new elements of an economy that is just coming to life. This birth is precisely our great hope.

Ganev Urges Austria To Recognize Macedonia

AU1209155092 Sofia BTA in English
1523 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev met his Austrian counterpart Mr. Alois Mock here today. Mr. Alois Mock is visiting Sofia in connection with the 50th session of the leadership of the European Democratic Union. The two sides discussed the prospects before bilateral relations, especially in the economic sphere.

Mr. Stoyan Ganev and Mr. Alois Mock agreed on the drafting of an agreement on avoiding double taxation and reciprocal protection and encouragement of investments. They discussed issues concerning the forthcoming bilateral contacts at summit level as well as the Yugoslav crisis.

The Bulgarian foreign minister said that it is necessary to separate the problem of the international recognition of Macedonia from the problem with the name of this former Yugoslav republic. He stressed that the recognition of the independence of Macedonia at this stage is of paramount importance for stability in the region because it amounts to the recognition of certain realities—the independence and the territorial integrity of this state.

Relations 'Very Good'

AU1209184992 Sofia BTA in English
1816 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—[passage omitted] The relations between Bulgaria and Austria are very good but subject to further broadening and development, the Austrian foreign minister and chairman of the European Democratic Union, Mr. Alois Mock, said at a press conference held today.

Mr. Mock expressed the hope that he will soon receive an invitation from Mr. Stoyan Ganev to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. He described Bulgaria's policy as sensible and added that this is highly appreciated in the West. According to Mr. Mock, the differences in the stands of Bulgaria and some Western countries on the issue of the recognition of the independence of Macedonia are the result of their different geopolitical location.

The Austrian foreign minister said that what he saw here will make him encourage Austrian entrepreneurs to invest in Bulgaria because he believes that the new government has created favourable conditions for the establishment of joint ventures.

Mr. Alois Mock said that one of the first decisions at today's meeting in Sofia was to accept the Bulgarian Democratic Party and the United Democratic Centre (both in the Union of Democratic Forces) as full members of the European Democratic Union on October 1 in Madrid.

Ganev, Uzbek Minister Establish Diplomatic Ties

AU1109195692 Sofia BTA in English
1832 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Istanbul, September 11 (BTA)—Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Stoyan Ganev and the foreign minister of Uzbekistan Mr. Ubaidulla Abdurazzaqov today signed a protocol on the opening of diplomatic relations between the two states. The two foreign ministers are in Istanbul for the extraordinary meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Council of Europe.

Minister Leaves for Cooperation Talks in Iran

AU1109130692 Sofia BTA in English
1151 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA)—The 8th session of the Bulgarian-Iranian Commission for Scientific, Technological and Economic Cooperation, which is opening today, is expected to create prerequisites for a more active cooperation in trade and transport. The Bulgarian delegation which left for Tehran today is headed by Transport Minister Aleksandur Aleksandrov.

The results of the forthcoming discussions are expected with keen interest because Iran is the biggest market for Bulgarian goods in the Middle East. In spite of the economic crisis bilateral commercial exchange in 1991 increased by 4 million dollars from 1990. An even larger increase is expected in 1992, DEMOKRATSIYA writes today. Iran is a traditional market for the production of Balkancar, Pharmachim, Agrocomplex and Elektroimpex.

An agreement on an oil supply to the amount of 100 million dollars was reached during the visit to Iran by Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev late in 1991 and at the beginning of 1992. Bulgaria will pay for the supply by a 50-million-dollar loan granted by Iran and by the export of Bulgarian goods worth 50 million dollars. The forthcoming session will specify the technical parameters of the deal.

A regular air service will be opened between Sofia and Tehran. Iran is showing interest in intermodal transport. Participants in the session will discuss a proposal for the construction of two dams in the Khorasan Province by Bulgarian builders.

Oil Agreement Signed With Russian Oblast

AU1109174492 Sofia BTA in English
1613 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA)—Under an agreement with the Orenburg Oblast of the Russian Federation, which was signed at the Trade Ministry today, Bulgaria can count on a delivery of one million tonnes of oil next year.

The agreement envisages cooperation in trade, economy, science and technology, with a commodity list annexed to it on which bilateral trade will be based in the future. Apart from oil and petrochemicals, Bulgaria will probably import refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and some

other goods which will be specified later. Orenburg Oblast will buy Bulgarian-made cigarettes, pharmaceuticals, foods, industrial trucks, telephone exchanges, etc. The Russian Government is expected to allow one million tonnes of the projected oil quotas for Bulgaria to be supplied directly from Orenburg.

Switzerland Grants $32 Million Loan

AU1109130892 Sofia BTA in English 1143 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA)—Deputy Finance Minister Mr. Svetoslav Gavriyski and the adviser at the Swiss Embassy in Sofia Mr. Ulrich Gubler signed an intergovernment agreement, according to which Bulgaria will receive 32-million-dollar loan from Switzerland.

Switzerland is the first country to take this step in implementing the G-24 [Group of 24] decision last year to grant 800 million dollars in financial aid to Bulgaria. The Swiss loan accounts for 4 per cent of the overall committed sum. Switzerland's usual share in such loans totals 2.8 per cent.

The loan will be used to stabilize and modernize the economy, turn the lev into a convertible currency and support the country's balance of payments.

Socialist International Rejects BSP Membership

AU1109135792 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 10 Sep 92

["Ex-Communist Party Denied Admission to Socialist International"—BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Sofia, September 10 (BTA)—A special commission of the Socialist International in London turned down the application of the Bulgarian Socialist (ex-Communist) Party (BSP) for admission to the organization last week. After the commission took this decision, it recommended to the Council of the Socialist International to reject the BSP's request, Hans Eberhard Dingels, international relations chief of the German Social Democratic Party, said in an interview for Radio Free Europe today.

A congress of the Socialist International is starting in Berlin next week. The Bulgarian Socialists had probably expected to be denied admission, because at their latest news conference on September 8 their representatives said they did not expect the BSP to be admitted at this congress. Judging by the BSP's newspapers, however, the Socialists had had different expectations for a long time. [passage omitted]

President Notified of Lukanov's Failing Health

AU1109183892 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Sofia, September 11 (BTA)—President of the Republic of Bulgaria Zhelyu Zhelev today received, on their request, opposition MP's [members of parliament] Nora Ananieva, Velko Vulkanov and Velislava Dureva. Dr. Zhelev heard the MP's and was handed documents on the Lukanov case. Mr. Andrey Lukanov MP of the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP], a former prime minister, was arrested two months ago on charges of involvement in the country's economic catastrophe.

In the same connection, the Press Centre of the BSP and of the BSP-led parliamentary faction sent BTA a press release quoting in part the official letter handed to the president. It reads: "An unfortunate development of the situation would undoubtedly constitute a grave political crime, the responsibility for which will rest both with those immediately involved and those who maintain unseemly silence. The dramatic deterioration of Mr. Lukanov's health condition calls for urgent action, the first of which should be a revocation of his remand in custody." The press release says that Mr. Andrey Lukanov MP is now in the intensive care clinic of the Academy of Military Medicine.

Justice Minister Svetoslav Luchnikov answered a Socialist MP's question on the Lukanov case in parliament today. The minister promised to check the conditions in which the detainee is held and if they do represent a hazard to his health, Mr. Luchnikov said he would ask the competent services to improve them. Mr. Luchnikov said that according to a foreign diplomat whom he did not name the Bulgarian judiciary was arch-liberal, even criminally liberal. The diplomat was surprised to see Andrey Lukanov contribute one article after the other to certain newspapers while in detention. That would be impossible in any other country, the diplomat was quoted as saying.

Klaus Views Process of State Division

LD1109174392 Prague Stanice Ceskoslovensko Radio Network in Czech 2000 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus ended his day-long visit to Ostrava with an evening meeting with the citizens. Pavel Smid reports:

[Smid] In front of 2,500 supporters, Vaclav Klaus said, among other things, that he cannot see the slightest chance of reversing the process of the disintegration of the federation. The more peaceloving and peaceful this disintegration is the longer it will take, to the detriment of both subjects. That is why there is no need to speculate whether or not the division of property according to a 2:1 ratio is just, he stated. According to the Czech prime minister and chairman of the Civic Democratic Party, the last elections were the key referendum; another one will not solve anything, because it will be inefficient. The current agony of the federation, he said, clearly shows what the future Czech state should not be like, so that it might avoid a similar fate in the future. Klaus spoke in favor of a unitarian, compact formation with considerable decentralization and stronger powers for citizens, towns, and villages.

As to the problem of further relations with Slovakia, Klaus said that the necessary prerequisite for good coexistence is the establishment of a customs union—some paragraphs have already been prepared—as well as a system of bilateral agreements. The incipient Czech constitution, the first draft of which the government is to discuss tomorrow, should be, above all, of high quality. Undue haste would only aggravate things. Only after the constitution is passed will it be possible to embark on the election of a president. At the same time, at today's meeting in Ostrava Klaus repeated the already well-known viewpoint of the Civic Democratic Party that the prime candidate for this post is Vaclav Havel.

Klaus Discusses Future Policy at Bloc Meeting

AU1109191792 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 9 Sep 92 p 1

["iv"-signed report: "Civic Democratic Party Chairman Attends a Meeting of the Left Bloc in the Czech National Council"]

[Text] Prague—The Left Bloc deputies applauded as they bade goodbye to the Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus, who, according to an agreement, attended yesterday's session of their club in the Czech National Council. Nevertheless, the two sides have completely differed on questions about how the federation should be terminated and what the constitutional arrangements of the Czech Republic should be.

Regarding the possible ways of terminating the Federation that should be enshrined in the relevant federal law, Klaus spoke against the referendum alternative and against the secession of one of the republics. He said that he considers an agreement between the national councils to be more reasonable. Regarding the constitutional arrangement within the framework of the Czech Republic, Klaus advocated the form of a unitary state, noting that no definite concept of territorial division needs to be included in the constitution. The finalization of the scheme can wait, according to the prime minister, until we have acquired the skills necessary for drafting the formula.

No fundamental disagreements arose concerning most of the other issues discussed. "Regarding numerous other problems, we have confirmed to ourselves that we are in the same boat, and that there are many issues that we should not resolve in a confrontational manner. Many misunderstandings must be settled, and I am certain that today's meeting contributed to this goal," was how Klaus assessed the discussion. The nonconfrontational character of the meeting was confirmed by the Left Bloc Club Chairman Jaroslav Ortman (Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia).

Havel Discusses CSFR Split During Warsaw Visit

AU1009192292 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Sep 92 p 2

[Katarzyna Kolodziejczyk report: "I Tried To Keep The Country Together"]

[Text] Vaclav Havel, author and legend of the Velvet Revolution, ex-president of Czechoslovakia, poet, and playwright, began a two-day private visit to Warsaw on 7 September, at the invitation of Polish President Lech Walesa. The invitation had been made during the funeral of Cardinal Tomasek.

Vaclav resigned from the state presidency when he was forced to reconcile himself with the prospect of a divided Czechoslovakia. His popularity as a politician and person of great character has not diminished. He was a dissident during the communist system, and a signatory and one of the first three spokesman of the illustrious Charter 77. Although Havel avoids the issue, it is said that he stands an excellent chance of becoming president of the Czech Republic after the division of the CSFR.

Lech Walesa received Havel at the Belvedere Palace and held a gala dinner for him. Welcoming his guest, Lech Walesa said: "We have established democracy in our countries, and we are responsible for it. However, not everything has worked out, and that is why we must discuss it." In fact, the discussion between the two politicians at the dinner table lasted far longer than planned.

Several reporters asked Havel questions. Replying to one from RZECZPOSPOLITA, Havel said that he had never really managed to escape from politics for longer than two weeks. "I am spending my entire life in politics," he said.

We asked him whether it was possible to avoid a division of the country and why he resigned. Havel said that the reply was not easy. "During my two and one-half years as Czechoslovak president, I tried to preserve a single Czechoslovak state because I thought that was the best thing for us. I thought that the country must be rebuilt from the foundations. The point was to have a democratic and just federation of two equal partners, together forming a single state. Unfortunately, attempts to find a pattern for such a federation and translate it into a new federal law failed.

"I believe every nation has the right to self-determination. So if the Slovak people concluded that they want their own statehood, then they should have it. That is why for a long time I was concerned that every interested party should have a chance to air its views on this issue by means of a referendum. Unfortunately, even this failed. The results of the latest parliamentary elections and the attitude of the Slovaks themselves show that the division is going to take place.

"I reached the conclusion that if Czechoslovakia is going to be divided into two states, I, who swore to be loyal to the Czechoslovak state, cannot be president of a country that is about to be divided."

However, Havel expressed hope concerning future regional cooperation within the "Visegrad Triangle." "There is no reason the triangle should not turn into a quadrilateral," he said. "Everyone observing our political scene has been saying and still says that peace and stability in this part of Europe only existed when these three countries cooperated with each other, which did not happen at all often. Therefore, it is worth doing everything possible to preserve this principle, which began to assume a concrete shape in January 1990."

Emphasizing the informal and friendly nature of the visit, Vaclav Havel said he was looking forward to another meeting later in the day with President Walesa and with "former friends who occupy various important positions on the political stage." This meeting is to take place at the Polish president's residence in Otwock, which President Walesa has placed at his guest's disposal for the duration of the visit.

HZDS Leadership Discusses Division of Property

LD1209213392 Prague CSTK in English 1844 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Bratislava Sept 12 (CSTK)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Milan Cic today told reporters that a draft of a constitutional law on dividing the Czechoslovak Federation's property was prepared at a session of the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS) leadership at Zemplinska Sirava, East Slovakia, today.

The draft takes into consideration the principle of dividing the property in a 2-1 ratio as well as social and territorial aspects of this process, Cic said, adding that a series of laws will be drafted to define precisely all the aspects of the property's division.

Another variant is, Cic said, that a comprehensive law applying to all spheres will be worked out.

The HZDS leadership also discussed forms of coexistence of the two (Czech and Slovak) republics. Said Cic: "It can be a Czech-Slovak union", but a concrete shape of this union was not under discussion.

On Monday, the HZDS leadership will set up a commission to draft the principles of this union, Cic said.

Also discussed were drafts of laws on resolving power-sharing issues and on ways of terminating the federation and successor rights.

Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Filkus told CSTK that the bill on dividing the federation's property with HZDS reservations should be submitted to a session of the Czechoslovak Government September 16.

Slovak Premier on Relations With Austria

LD1009220292 Prague CSTK in English 2026 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CSTK)—Austria represents for the Slovak Republic "a stable neighbour and a border with a democratic market economy", Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar said today.

At a press conference following his meeting with Austrian Economics Minister Wolfgang Schuessel, on a one-day visit in Bratislava, Meciar said he has assured the Austrian representative there will be no division of the Czechoslovak currency in near future. In case it is divided, the exchange rate between the Slovak and Czech crowns will be 1:1, he said.

On a possible division of the Czechoslovak Army, Meciar said an agreement with the Czech Republic, which will provide for a joint defence doctrine and a joint Army command, should be concluded by the end of October.

Schuessel told journalists a joint economic commission between Austria and the Slovak Republic will soon be set up. He said some 700 Slovak-Austrian joint ventures are operating at present, and denied in this connection reports that Austrian banks do not recommend Austrian investments in Slovakia.

Hungarian Civic Party Discusses Meciar Visit

LD1109211192 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1000 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] At a meeting with journalists today, representatives of the Hungarian Civic Party focused above all on Prime Minister Meciar's visit to Hungary yesterday. They also briefed journalists on the results of the Liberal International Congress. Milan Kajan attended the press briefing on behalf of Radiojournal.

[Kajan] Laszlo Nagy, chairman of the Hungarian Civic Party, admitted at the beginning of the news conference that he was wrong to claim that Vladimir Meciar would go east on his first trip as prime minister—to countries of the former Soviet bloc which correspond to his political orientation. The trip to Hungary, however, did not bring anything new apart from the fact that it took place. Prime Minister Meciar, the Hungarian Civic Party believes, should have consulted Hungarian political parties and social organizations before his trip, but he did not do so.

Last week a four-member Hungarian Civic Party delegation attended the Liberal International congress and Laszlo Nagy briefed foreign parties on the situation in the CSFR. In his opinion he gave them a true picture of Slovakia. Party Spokesman (Ladislav Durkovsky) said at a previous news conference that the Hungarian Civic Party would ask for international assistance for national minorities in Slovakia and would turn to international organizations to put pressure on those Slovak representatives who do not respect the demands of national minorities. I asked therefore whether such an action was also taken at the Liberal International congress. Nagy said that no such action was taken, and asserted that he knows nothing about any such activities.

Double Taxation Protocal Signed With Denmark

LD1209165292 Prague Stanice Praha Radio Network in Czech 0730 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Federal Finance Minister Jan Klak and Danish ambassador to Czechoslovakia Pur Poulsen Hansen have signed a protocol to the agreement on the prevention of double taxation. According to Minister Klak, the supplement to the agreement will enable both sides to increase investment because it creates better conditions than the agreement concluded in 1982. Czechoslovakia has already signed similar agreements on the prevention of double taxation with more than 20 states.

EC Decision To Limit Steel Imports Criticized

LD1009210392 Prague CSTK in English 1731 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Ostrava, North Moravia, Sept 10 (CSTK)—Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus today voiced disagreement with a recent decision of the European Community (EC) to cut imports of steel products from Czechoslovakia.

Describing the restriction as "an unpleasant matter", Klaus said Czechoslovak steel exports to EC countries amount to roughly one per cent of the EC's overall steel production.

Klaus was speaking to journalists after a meeting with the management of the Nova Hut Iron Works during his one-day visit to North Moravia.

He said all the five large iron works in the region would continue to exist, but they will have to settle all their problems by themselves. He added that possible government aid would be only marginal.

According to Klaus, demand for steel products will continue to fall and this, together with the expected growth in labour productivity is likely to cause greater unemployment.

Assembly Discusses Report on State Set-Up

LD1109165492 Prague CSTK in English 1528 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CSTK)—The Czechoslovak Government is of the opinion that a declaration by the Federal Assembly, embodied in a constitutional law, is an adequate and feasible way of splitting the Czechoslovak Federation into the Czech and the Slovak Republic.

The Czechoslovak Government defined its opinion on a future constitutional system for Czechoslovakia in a report which was submitted to today's joint meeting of the House of Nations and House of the People of the federal parliament.

The parliament meeting was convened upon a proposal by opposition parties' deputies who asked the government to involve the federal legislative body in negotiations on Czechoslovakia's future.

Federal Premier Jan Strasky (ODS) said in an opening address that the government seeks to keep its activity within the limits of its programme, adding that the main purpose of its work is to ensure a legal and peaceful way of solving constitutional questions.

Strasky said the constitutional bill on ways of terminating the federation offers a wider constitutional framework for the possible breakup of Czechoslovakia.

The four ways are a federal parliament declaration, an agreement between the Czech and Slovak parliaments, a referendum and a unilateral withdrawal of one of the republics from the federation.

Strasky said insisting on a referendum as the only possible way of dismantling the federation is unrealistic because, the government believes, the campaign around it could bring Czechoslovakia closer towards developments in Yugoslavia.

Strasky described talks on future cooperation of two states as more realistic than futile efforts to agree on the existence of a common state.

The federal cabinet's report says that the constitutional bill on ways of terminating the Czechoslovak Federation, now being discussed in the parliamentary committees, will create a platform for a civilised partition of the federation.

At this stage it can only be guessed which of the four proposed ways will be the appropriate option, the report says.

It points out that the government clearly said it does not see a referendum as an exlusive solution, on the contrary, it realises all the difficulties it would involve, beginning with technical and financial problems up to those connected with implementing the results of a referendum.

CSKOS Report About Economic Prospects Viewed

AU1109135892 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 9 Sep 92 p 14

["(zj)"-signed report: "The Unions Have Published a Report on the Czechoslovak Economy"]

[Text] Prague—The report published yesterday by the Czech and Slovak Confederation of Trades Unions [CSKOS] Analytical Unit acknowledges a considerable slowdown in the decline of the Czechoslovak economy's activity. However, the analysis' authors also point out that these signals cannot serve as evidence that development in all of the economy's vital sectors is favorable. They describe them as "the first steps in the economy's adaptation to a market economy."

According to the unions' report, it is still impossible to talk about an economic recovery; under Czechoslovakia's conditions, recovery is perceived as a more permanent transition to a longer period of prosperity. "Some current phenomena, from which conclusions about a recovery are drawn, may still be—and are—far too dependent on random fluctuation and on the extraordinarily favorable situation on the market," claim the union analysts.

The CSKOS Macroeconomic Analysis Unit forecasts two scenarios for the Czechoslovak economy's (or, as the case may be, the Czech and Slovak economies') possible development. The first scenario agrees with the official statistics (from the Federal Statistical Office) that forecast a 3-percent decline in the gross domestic product this year compared to last year. The unions consider this variant to be "an optimistic forecast for the future." In the second—pessimistic—scenario the analysis warns of the possibility of worsening economic conditions for a number of enterprises. It lays particular emphasis on companies' insolvency problems. These problems also threaten "businesses developing on sound foundations." "In essence, it is now possible to observe that the foreclosures on property bought on credit in the past are now beginning to mount up. The fact that it will be difficult to find new owners, at a price lower than the estimated price, will necessarily lead to part of these credits being written off as losses," says the report. The analysis' authors expect the bankruptcy law to be applied more in the future.

According to the unions' analysis, it is hard to expect that the working people's nominal wages will keep pace with the increase in inflation. Similarly, the CSKOS analysts predict that citizens dependent on social security benefit will find the inflation increase is not fully compensated for by these benefits' valorization. They ascribe this to the problems faced by the public budgets.

Minister Says No Federal Budget Planned for 1993

LD1109110592 Prague Stanice Praha Radio Network in Czech 0730 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] According to Finance Minister Jan Klak, there will be no federal or common budget next year. He said there would be two republics with their own budgets.

As for the price of gasoline, he said that if approximately 300,000 tons are sold by the end of October, the 600,000 korunas earmarked for subsidizing prices would last till that date. If gasoline prices are higher, the price will have to go up sooner. He also remarked that it is difficult to prevent speculative purchases of gasoline.

Civic Alliance Supports Independent Czech Army

LD1409102692 Prague Stanice Ceskoslovensko Radio Network in Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] The Civic Democratic Alliance does not consider it suitable that the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic created a defense union. This was said by Deputy Chairman Pavel Bratinka at a news conference held by this party today. One of the reasons in his opinion is the division of the political orientation of the two republics.

Deputy Chairman Daniel Kroupa also said that the Civic Democratic Alliance sees it as inevitable to create an independent Czech Army. In his words, coalition partners should take part in drafting future military doctrine.

Bush Free Trade Initiative 'Extremely Important'

LD1309190592 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—"President Bush's initiative is not only extremely important and honouring, but also a major sign of the positive assessment of Hungary's economic restructuring," International Economic Relations Ministry Deputy Secretary Istvan Major told MTI.

Major was reflecting on the news of US President George Bush saying in his Detroit speech that, should he receive an authorization from the Congress, he would take steps towards concluding free-trade agreements with Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

According to the politician, for the time being Bush's initiative to conclude free-trade agreements with the Visegrad Three can only be commented on the basis of press reports.

As these agreements have many versions in international trade, a professional stand can only be taken on the issue with profound knowledge of the US concept. Market economies sign free-trade agreements exclusively with partners whose economies are also based on market principles and mechanisms.

"Through the association agreement with Hungary, which calls for the gradual introduction of free trade in manufactured goods, the European Community has already recognized our measures aimed at setting up a market economy. President Bush's recent initiative indicates a similar recognition on the part of the United States," Major said.

On assessing the proposal, it should also be clear that the United States accounts for a mere 3-4 per cent of Hungary's trade, as compared to the more than 60 per cent share held by Western European countries.

The main direction for the future expansion of Hungary's foreign economic relations is rapprochement to the European Community in the interest of becoming a full member as soon as possible. Progress in this field is also determinative for an eventual free-trade agreement with the United States.

Were Hungary's admission to draw into the far distant future - as certain West European politicians occasionally predict - there would be no obstacle to establishing free trade with the United States in the period to come, the deputy secretary of state explained.

"However, Western politicians familiar with East-Central European reality reckon with our EC membership as an event to take place in the second half of the decade, in which case the free-trade agreement with the United States could function on a provisional basis at best.

"No country has ever become a full EC member while maintaining free trade with the United States," Major said. "For this reason, the realization of the US president's initiative is closely connected with the progress of the European integration process, and the date of Hungary's joining the EC," he added.

Yugoslav Premier Assesses Relations With Hungary

LD1209195392 Budapest MTI in English 2009 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—"Although President Milosevic does not stand in my way, I would welcome it if he quit his post anyway. I think the elections will settle that issue," Prime Minister of the Yugoslav Federal Republic Milan Panic told "Panorama", a world policy magazine for Hungarian television, on Friday [11 September] evening.

"The statement that Yugoslavia should not deal with Hungary because the Hungarians are, by nature, opposed to the Serbs and Yugoslavia is ridiculous," he said.

"The Hungarians are good neighbours. In the person of Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, we have a good friend who offered me help and did actually help in the exchange of refugees. When I told him I would welcome it if Hungary became part of an economic union of the united Balkan states, he said it was mere wishful thinking, but I know that dreams can sometimes come true...I think Yugoslavia and Hungary have a real chance of becoming, sooner or later, a single economic unit...it is wonderful to know that there is a vigorous people with such great cultural traditions in our neighbourhood," Panic said.

In reply to a question, the Yugoslav prime minister said: "To our Yugoslav citizens, belonging to the ethnic Hungarian community of Vojvodina, I maintain that I will protect their rights as a minority group and guarantee them as many rights as any of the Serbs have. As long as I am the Yugoslav prime minister, I guarantee equal rights to all people, irrespective of their religion or nationality. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Asked about his endeavours to restore peace, Panic said: "I am determined to enforce peace...we have just discussed, and already implemented, the twelve points paving the way for peace on the Balkan Peninsula, promoting a revival and creating the Balkan's economic unity, on which I had conferred with Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall. It is a highly significant development that Serbian guns are being placed under UN control in Bosnia. We will reopen Sarajevo airport, and the airport of Belgrade is also accessible. We have opened the Belgrade-Sarajevo road and the Canadian troops reopened the Zagreb-Sarajevo road. The second task will be to put an end to war...

"As far as ethnic cleansing which affected some Hungarians and Croats at Herkoc and elsewhere is concerned, my position is well-known. My government will put an end to these actions. In an effort to deny rumours that Serbian aircraft fly over Bosnia, I asked the United

Nations to control our airports. I banned the relocation of our armaments to Bosnia and Hercegovina, and asked the United Nations to verify this. Despite the sanctions, we have also given humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo. All in all, we have taken numerous measures so I hope that all this will improve Yugoslavia's image in the world. We are trying to eliminate what originally caused the embargo."

Panic expressed the conviction that a peaceful solution would be found to the Yugoslav crisis. "If we give peace a chance, it will work. What we need is some patience...we are discussing a peace treaty with our Croatian partners. We are prepared to recognize Slovenia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, and making efforts to reach a settlement with Macedonia. I think a huge psychological change is under way," Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panic said on Hungarian television on Friday evening.

Jeszenszky Assesses Council of Europe Meeting

LD1209193892 Budapest MTI in English 1612 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky on Friday [11 September] returned to Budapest from the Istanbul conference of the Council of Europe's [CE] Committee of Ministers. At Ferihegy Airport, the minister summed up his experiences in an impromptu press conference.

The conference heard reports on the prevailing situations in the Soviet Union's successor states from the foreign ministers concerned. Although some reports presumably portrayed the situation through rose coloured spectacles, the one-time Soviet republics demonstrated that they wished to take the internationally accepted standards of democracy seriously. The Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus may soon become candidates for CE membership. In the second phase, the Caucasian republics may be put on the application list. However, peace, tranquility and non-violence are preconditions for their admission, the minister said.

Jeszenszky held negotiations with his Kazakh and Moldovan counterparts. Meeting the Moldovan foreign minister, Jeszenszky emphasized Hungary's endeavours to maintain the best possible relationship with the Romanian people, which may be demonstrated by its good ties with Moldova. The Moldovan minister proposed launching a regular air service between Budapest and Chisinau.

In a move to alleviate ethnic tension, Chisinau is to grant autonomy to the Russian minority of Moldova. In this endeavour, it expects assistance from the Council of Europe, the Moldovan foreign minister said.

In Kazakhstan, Hungary has some major interests, for instance the exploitation of oil and gas fields at Tengiz. Meeting the Kazakh foreign minister, Jeszenszky stated that it necessary to open a Hungarian embassy in Alma-Ata.

Concerning the Yugoslavian crisis, Jeszenszky stated that it is imperitive that no attempts be made to modify ethnic proportions. The very fact that ethnic tension still exists in Eastern Europe proves than mankind is not yet mature enough for its ethnic groups, with their various languages, religions and cultures to live side by side peacefully. To overcome this, Jeszenszky proposed the introduction of ethnic patterns, examples of which existed in the middle ages, when the various ethnic groups lived in separate districts, following their own customs. Experience has demonstrated that mixing populations can result in tragic consequences, Jeszenszky said.

Asked about the Turkish foreign minister's proposal for military intervention in Yugoslavia, Jeszenszky said that Hungary, as a neighbouring state, should display restraint. Nevertheless, the UN Charter allows for the possibility of military enforcement actions. Should the embargo imposed on Serbia and Montenegro fail, such actions will logically be put on the agenda. The minister said he hoped events would not reach such a point.

The situation, however, may become really serious if the Islamic world attempts an illegal intervention. It would be particularly unfortunate, if the complex crisis were reduced to a Christian-Islamic confrontation, a scenario which some Islamic countries appear to want, the minister said.

Government Issues Statement on Dam Project

LD1209194592 Budapest MTI in English 1319 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—As in Hungary's view, the 1977 treaty on the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros power plant was invalidated in May and Slovakia's operation of the plant would seriously violate international law, Hungary proposes the issues go before the International Court of Justice, says a statement issued by the prime minister's press office, Friday [11 September]. Further, a trilateral expert committee should examine ecological hazards of the hydroelectric plant, the statement says.

On Thursday, speaking about his Wednesday visit to Budapest, Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar said the Gabcikovo issue would not get to the International Court as Czechoslovakia and Hungary first had to jointly accept the court's jurisdiction.

In the wake of Meciar's statement, the Hungarian government wants to emphasize that during the Budapest meeting on 9 September, Hungary and Slovakia agreed to start inter-governmental exploratory talks on the issue. The talks will aim at reaching an agreement to jointly apply to the International Court and to set up a

trilateral committee, with the participation of experts proposed by the EC, the statement says.

Defense Ministry Research Institute Established

AU0809184292 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Sep 92 p 4

["G.E."-signed report: "Research Institute at the Defense Ministry"]

[Text] A Strategic and Defense Research Institute was set up in Hungary. According to Colonel Tibor Koszegvari, the director of the new institute, the Strategic and Defense Research Institute will function as a background institute of the Defense Ministry. The research areas of the 11 scientists are the following: the principles of Hungary's defense and the structure and equipment of our Armed Forces. In addition to the general problems of European security, the researchers will pay special attention to the military steps of the new independent post-Soviet states and will also examine the events of the civil war in Yugoslavia. As the director of the institute pointed out, they will not concentrate on daily issues, but they will prepare long-term proposals for Hungary's military and political leaders. In the past, officers of the general staff carried out this activity but, due to their other tasks, they did not have the possibility for thorough research activity. This is why a predecessor of the current institute was created in 1990, a body that later worked as the partner institute of the Laszlo Teleki Foundation. Effective 1 September 1992, the researchers belong to the Defense Ministry. Colonel Koszegvari told reporters that this does not mean direct control because the Defense Ministry provides freedom of thinking to researchers.

Statistical Office Reports Fall in Cereal Output

LD1109163692 Budapest MTI in English 0742 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—Hungary's cereals output this year fell 31 per cent short of the 1991 level. The drop was due partly to a 12 per cent decrease in sowing area, and partly to poorer average yields, the Central Statistical Office reports.

Wheat yielded 3.4 million tonnes, 2.537 million tonnes - 42 per cent - less than in 1991. The sowing area was 847,000 hectares, compared to last year's 1.152 million. The little more than 4-tonne average yield was 1.13 tonnes less than last year, and 820 kilogrammes less than the 1986-90 average. Such a low average has not been recorded for ten years.

The 134,000 tonnes of rye, gathered from a 25 per cent smaller area, lagged 87,000 tonnes, or 39 per cent, behind last year's. The average yield was 1.9 tonnes, a decrease of 19 per cent.

Autumn barley yielded 3.7 tonnes on average, down by 18 per cent from last year. Despite the 4 per cent larger sowing area, the total output of 834,000 tonnes was 145,000 tonnes below the 1991 figure. While the area under spring barley expanded by 56 per cent, with a total harvest of 887,000 tonnes, the average output fell by 14 per cent.

The 144,000 tonnes of oats was 12,000 tonnes in excess of last year's. Both average yield and sowing area were higher than in 1991.

Czech Prime Minister Holds Talks With Suchocka

Suchocka 'Very Pleased'

LD1309192492 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Premier Hanna Suchocka has met Vaclav Klaus, premier of the Czech Republic, in Rudawa near Dlugopole Zdroj in Klodzko Dale.

[Reporter] I am very pleased with this meeting, said Premier Suchocka. Vaclav Klaus also pointed out the importance of personal contacts. Specific matters were hardly discussed because it was rather a question of getting to know each other and exchanging information on the situation in both states. Because of the division of Czechoslovakia, Premier Klaus paid special attention to the informative nature of the meeting. Premier Suchocka said that the Polish side regards the split as settled, and favors equal treatment toward both the Czech land and Slovakia.

During their news conference, a question was asked about the prospects of creating a free trade zone. Vaclav Klaus, former federal minister of finance, admitted that the last two years were wasted. The eight-year horizon talked about at the beginning of the formation of the Visegrad triangle is not acceptable to us, he said, and added that political impulse is needed.

Premier Suchocka said: I am for the formation of the free trade zone as soon as possible, but it can be discussed in detail only after the formal establishment of the two new states.

Klaus: 'Very Positive' Meeting

LD1309193992 Prague Stanice Praha Radio Network in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Interview with Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus by reporter Vaclav Musilek immediately after Klaus' talks with Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka in Poland on 13 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Musilek] Prime Minister, can you briefly evaluate your talks with Polish Premier Hanna Suchocka today?

[Klaus] This was our first meeting. I think it was very positive indeed. I think we found a common language. We both approach the problems of our countries realistically and start from roughly the same vantage points. [passage omitted] I think we have established relations that are as friendly as is possible between two politicians and people. [passage omitted]

[Musilek] You have visited Hungary and spoken with Premier Jozsef Antall. How do the Hungarian and Polish attitudes toward the future of Central Europe differ?

[Klaus] Countries are one thing, their premiers are another. Each of the three of us has slightly different views from those of the previous officials. More emphasis was put on troika relations then rather than on bilateral relations. We feel that bilateral relations are the foundation, the first floor above which one can build a roof, and not the other way around. We discussed that in detail with Premier Antall, and again today with Premier Suchocka, who is leaving for Hungary in 10 days. I think that this will join up the triangle. I hope that the Slovak side will do likewise when a quadrangle forms. [passage omitted]

[Musilek] U.S. President George Bush said this week that talks should begin on forming a free trade zone between the United States, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland. Have you discussed this with Premier Suchocka?

[Klaus] No, as it happens. We discussed the EC, but not America. However, you may well know that I am going to the United States next week. I will certainly meet Mr. Baker as the number two man in U.S. politics, and possibly President Bush. I will discuss the issue then. It was not a discussion topic today.

[Musilek] You must have discussed a free trade zone between Czechoslovakia and Poland?

[Klaus] Yes, between Czechoslovakia, or the Czech and Slovak Republics, and Poland. We both said that the eight-year period seems like forever to us, which makes it almost not worth it. If there are to be free trade zones, they must be established straight away. That does not mean tomorrow, but within a much shorter time. If it should take us eight years just between us, it would mean that we can never join a European community of any kind.

[Musilek] Thank you for the interview.

Skubiszewski Comments on Council of Europe Meeting

LD1409103592 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 0200 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski returned from Istanbul late yesterday evening after taking part in a ministerial conference of the Council of Europe there. He told journalists that the foreign ministers of 27 states discussed relations between the Council of Europe and the CSCE, particularly regarding cooperation in protecting human rights. Much time was given to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. I pointed out, Krzysztof Skubiszewski said, that certain steps should be taken to save the statehood of Bosnia-Hercegovina, since the council has recognized that state. The meeting's participants also devoted much time to the situation in East Europe.

Walesa Receives UN Envoy, Views Yugoslavia

LD1109224992 Warsaw Third Program Radio Network in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] President Lech Walesa has received Tadeusz Mazowiecki, special envoy of the UN Human Rights

Commission. Mazowiecki, whose brief was to investigate the situation in the former Yugoslavia, presented a report on his mission, emphasizing the dramatic course of events and the lack of prospects for quick solutions. He also said that from the perspective of Yugoslavia and in the face of great suffering and tragedy there, the present situation in Poland did not look dramatic. According to the president, the international community is largely to blame for developments in the region, as it had not noticed problems there and had not been prudent enough to stop the escalation of tension. The president drew attention to the fact that the revolution, which took place in Central and Eastern Europe carries many threats, as the example of Yugoslavia shows, and society must be prepared to face them. It greatly depends upon ourselves as to whether we shall be able to resolve them. It is not the case that freedom is given once and for all, Lech Walesa concluded.

Two-Thirds of Senate Approves Small Constitution

LD1209193192 Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 11—The Senate (upper house) approved on Friday [11 September] the text of the Small Constitution on relations between the executive and legislature and on local government in Poland together with the majority of the proposed amendments. The Sejm (lower house) will decide whether to include these amendments in the text of the Small Constitution.

A two thirds majority (58 votes) was required to pass the text. In the event 59 senators voted for, 21 against and 6 abstained.

One of the amendments passed concerned a 30 day time limit on the passing or rejection by the Sejm of any law regarded by the government as urgent. Another amendment passed stipulated that the extension of a state of emergency can occur with the agreement of both Houses of Parliament and not as had originally been written into the Small Constitution, by the Sejm alone. Similarly only both houses could dissolve the Sejm and Senate, and not just the Sejm by itself.

The senators rejected an amendment shortening the time for summoning a new government. Neither did they accept an amendment allowing the president the right to call for a vote of no confidence in the cabinet. Commenting on this the Undersecretary of State at the Presidents Chancellery, Lech Falandysz, told PAP that the Senate amendments "improve the Small Constitution, but not in relation to the president, leaving him without many rights".

According to the Chairman of the Senate Constitutional Committee, Leszek Piotrowski, the Small Constitution would leave the Senate "more correct as regards the legislative aspect". He added however that it would have been better if it had been rejected completely and a good new Constitution was worked out. His comments followed Thursdays unsuccessful proposal by the committee that the Senate reject the Small Constitution.

The Senate ended Fridays proceedings by passing the Sejm amendments to the law on the unpopular "Popiwek" excessive wage tax on state enterprises. Senate commissions which examined the Sejm amendments to the Popiwek Law (passed on August 1) proposed that tax relief for exports be abolished because it was not effective.

Replying to charges from some of the senators that the amendments were not what the factories wanted, Deputy Finance Minister Ryszard Pazura told the Senate that "the government cannot accept the idea of wage liberalism, for it would be responsible for mass bankruptcies of the factories leading to mass unemployment."

The Senate meeting was due to continue on Saturday.

Suchocka Says Local Governments To Be Reformed

LD1209203692 Warsaw PAP in English 1636 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Poznan, Sept. 11—Polish Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka on Friday [11 September] told representatives of local self-governments that the 1990 reform of the self-government system can already be called a success.

Suchocka, addressing the national assembly of representatives of local self-governments debating in Poznan, Western Poland, stressed however that tasks facing this country are not limited only to the continuation and successful conclusion of the reform of the state at local level. There is also a need for a deep reform of public administration at all other levels, the government administration included.

Premier Suchocka noted that a major reform of the government administration, which might start as early as in 1994, must have a secure, solid base and this means the conclusion of the reform at the lowest levels.

The prime minister added that her government intends at least to go through with the reform of the self-government system to a point when it would be irreversible.

Addressing those gathered, Premier Suchocka stressed that the assmebly, representing a great intellectual potential based on experiences gathered by self-governments during the past two years, is an important partner for the government.

Ex-Party Chief Attends Jasoszewicz Funeral

AU1409123892 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Sep 92 p 3

[Igor Janke report: "The Funeral of Piotr and Alicja Jaroszewicz"]

[Text] Several thousand people attended the funeral of murdered former prime minister of the Polish People's Republic Piotr Jasoszewicz and his wife, Alicja, on 11

September. The coffins were placed in the family vault at the Communal (former Military) Cemetery at Powazki in Warsaw. After almost one hour of eulogies, the prime minister's family and former colleagues laid wreaths.

The funeral was an opportunity for former party activists of the 1970's and 1980's to see each other. Many elderly gentlemen met for the first time in many years, some of them exchanged telephone numbers. "There are enough people here to fill two governments and two Politburos," remarked one elderly comrade, looking around him.

Present at the funeral were Stanislaw Kociolek, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Jozef Czyrek, Edward Babiuch, Jozef Pinkowski, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Jerzy Urban, and many others. Edward Gierek came in a Lada car with his wife, Stanislawa, and another couple. Emerging from the cemetery later, the former first secretary was surrounded by journalists and admirers, who showered him with questions, including the question why he had not spoken at Jaroszewicz's tomb. "My time is not yet up," he replied.

People shouted that things were better when he was in office, and asked him for his autograph. One lady wanted him to autograph her identity card. The former first secretary asked whether General Jaruzelski had been present at the funeral. Someone said yes. "What was he doing here?" asked Gierek. "Was he looking for more people to lock up?" The group of people accompanied him all the way to his car.

Solidarity Farmers Union Sets Out Fresh Demands

LD1209213692 Warsaw PAP in English 1928 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 12—The Solidarity of Private Farmers (NSZZ RI) passed a resolution Saturday [12 September] opposing last week's Sejm resolution which urged the government to spend money from the agriculture restructuring fund on building waterways in villages. Instead, the money should be used to finance credits for farmers stricken by this summer's draught, the National Council of the union said in the resolution.

The council warned that unless the Sejm resolution is changed in line with NSZZ RI's recommendations, the union will launch a protest action.

The council appealed to President Walesa to declare Poland the area of natural disaster after this summer's draught. This would open the way for more financial help to agriculture. The union also demanded restrictions on the sale of land to foreigners, including drafting a special law banning such sales to "foreign capital."

Democratic Party, National Party In-Exile Merge

LD1309205292 Warsaw PAP in English 1744 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 13—The National-Democratic Party (SND) and the National Party In-Exile (SNPW) merged on Sunday [13 September] at the SND's second congress in Warsaw.

Senator Jan Zamojski, who was re-elected as chairman of the party, said: "We are not an extreme right party. We support the Christian movement and private property."

The SND Political Council called for slimming of the state administration structures and making them apolitical, independent of the political parties.

IPU Delegates Accepted as Group of 12 Members

LD1209204392 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Stockholm, Sept. 11—The Polish members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) were accepted into the "Group of 12" during the IPU meeting in Stockholm on Friday [11 September]. The group comprises parliamentarians from countries belonging to the Council of Europe and Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the USA. The Group of 12 is a forum for political discussion and meets before the IPU is due to take important decisions.

Diplomats Accused of Interfering in Elections

AU1009104092 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1615 GMT 9 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/9/1992—During the weekly news conference on Wednesday, 9 September, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, the spokesman for that ministry, Traian Chebeleu, said that on his way to Spain President Ion Iliescu would not meet French President Francois Mitterrand, as has been announced.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the possibility of such a meeting had been discussed but, for technical reasons, it would not take place. Upon return from Spain, where he will attend festivities marking Romania's day at the world exhibition in Seville (on September 12), President Ion Iliescu will stop over in Rome to meet the president and the premier of Italy.

The Romanian Government is resolved to further involve itself, with all its vigor, in the diplomatic efforts to establish a just and durable peace in the eastern districts of the Republic of Moldova, Foreign Ministry spokesman Traian Chebeleu said during the weekly news conference. I would like to reiterate that the peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Dniester region is one of the priority concerns of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Romanian diplomat also said.

Commenting on an article in the daily MERIDIAN, which comes out in Bucharest, the spokesman said that, indeed, the Yeltsin-Snegur agreement of July 21, 1992, created a new situation giving the impression of a marginalization of the quadripartite mechanism. Nevertheless, the concern that the mechanism of the four be not only a facade preventing the transparency of the activities related to the pacification of the eastern districts of the Republic of Moldova exists. He stressed that the quadripartite mechanism was not an aim in itself but an instrument apt to contribute to a political solution in the Dniester region and that the four states—Moldova, Russia, Romania, and Ukraine—have an essential role and a great responsibility in the settlement of the situation there. Likewise, Ambassador Traian Chebeleu specified that the Foreign Ministry was looking into other ways by which Romania could contribute to making progress in the Dniester conflict. In view is, on the one hand, the bilateral framework of contacts with all the parties concerned, used so far, and on the other hand, the CSCE and UN mechanisms, as well as mechanisms of other international bodies.

Among the issues the Foreign Ministry spokesman referred to at the news conference we mention: Romania, as a participating country over the next three months in the proceedings of the coordinating committee on Yugoslavia in Geneva, in its capacity as a state neighboring Yugoslavia, an EC member, makes an active contribution to the identification of unanimously acceptable solutions, both through a direct participation in the proceedings of the steering committee, and through contacts, talks and meetings with the other participants. In keeping with the understanding, the Romanian representative currently informs the representatives of the other countries neighboring Yugoslavia, not members of the EC (Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary) about the proceedings of the steering committee and of the working groups, about the talks and contacts held.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman also told the news conference that letters had arrived at the Foreign Affairs Ministry from citizens of Bucharest and across the country notifying that diplomats of various embassies involve themselves in the election campaign advising the Romanian citizens whom they should vote, inviting trade unions to get involved in the political life, and so on. In connection with such possible actions, Ambassador Chebeleu expressed his hope that the foreign governments, hence their embassies in Bucharest would refrain from any acts that could influence the election campaign in Romania and that through their attitude they would help the Romanian government in its effort to ensure free and fair elections on September 27. He reiterated that the Romanian Government welcomed and encouraged the participation of foreign observers in the elections, who can be diplomats of embassies in Bucharest, wishing to ensure, this way too, the transparency of the election process, but expected, in exchange, that they honor their status of neutral observers and avoid distorting the expression of the Romanian electorate's will through their acts.

Asked to give examples of ambassadors involved in such actions, the Foreign Ministry spokesman opined that for the time being there was no need to make public the name of the diplomats the letters received at the ministry refer to.

Ministry Refutes Opposition on Visit to Germany

AU1009183492 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1704 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/9/1992—The Foreign Ministry spokesman released Thursday, September 10, a statement reading as follows:

According to daily DREPTATEA of September 10, Corneliu Coposu, president of the Democratic Convention [CD] of Romania, stated on his return from the visit to Germany—together with the CD's presidential candidate Emil Constantinescu—that during the visit "we made contact with the German decision-makers to arouse their interest in the Romanian economy. They proved to be very interested, but are still holding back because of the lack of a stable and legitimate government in Romania."

The Foreign Ministry has not been informed about the German "decision-makers" Mr. Corneliu Coposu spoke to and who have considered Romania's Government as illegitimate. Romania's Foreign Ministry wishes to remind the Romanian public that it was the German

Government, headed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who signed a treaty of friendly cooperation and partnership in Europe with the current Romanian Government, as well as a multitude of other conventions and agreements meant to set the Romanian-German relations on a new, future-oriented basis. The treaty was signed on April 21, 1992, during the visit to Romania of Mr. Hans Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs at the time.

Iliescu Evaulates Conduct of Election Campaign

AU1109115492 Bucharest DIMINEATA in Romanian 5/6 Sep 92 p 1

[Interview with President Ion Iliescu by Camelia Popescu—date and place not given: "I Have Never Used Personal Attacks or Any Other Unfair Methods"]

[Text] [Popescu] Esteemed Mr. President Ion Iliescu, here you are, in the middle of the election campaign, in the midst of a competition that is not easy at all, with five candidates instead of two. What is your opinion of the way in which the present campaign is going? Have we learned more of the lessons of democracy?

[Iliescu] Generally speaking, I believe that we can note a certain development of the political life of Romanian society. If in 1990 street pressure was an active factor—with noisy, violent, and vindictive outbursts—in 1992 one can see more elements of political struggle and the promulgation of programmatic platforms, through which the candidates and parties confront each other either directly or indirectly. Nevertheless, what is still polluting our political life is the tone of a certain part of the press, which uses vulgar stuff and resorts to personal attacks rather than making a careful examination of the problems facing Romanian society...

[Popescu] Mr. President, we all noted that some of your competitors began the campaign with several trips abroad. We realize that it is not the French or other citizens who will vote on 27 September; the Romanian people will be doing that and the final results depend exclusively on their will. Nevertheless, since these candidates are going abroad, do you plan to do the same?

[Iliescu] It so happens that such a trip is included in my program in the next few days. The world exhibition in Seville has scheduled Romania's national day for 12 September. National days are usually honored by the presence of the respective heads of state. In this connection, I received an invitation from King Juan Carlos of Spain and we arranged that we will meet the day before, 11 September.

[Popescu] Mr. President, both your supporters and some of your adversaries must have noticed the restrained and calm tone of your campaign. Nevertheless, quite often you see yourself obliged to use a somewhat more aggressive tone. If aggressiveness and unfairness increasingly creep into the election struggle of your opponents, do you also plan to harden your confrontation approach?

[Iliescu] I have my own way of handling things. If you remember, in 1990, at the time of those violent rallies when personal attacks and slanders were in abundance and when the other candidates began their speeches with insults directed at myself, I never answered back. Maybe this was my strongest point. He who resorts to such methods lacks sufficient political arguments. Since 1990, I have never hit out at any of my rivals. I have never used personal attacks or unfair methods. I will continue to stick to this conduct. I have proclaimed and will continue to disseminate the basic ideas of my program and will clarify all questions about our political orientations and options.

[Popescu] What is your opinion about the candidates presented by the Giurgiu organization of the Democratic National Salvation Front [FDSN] on the electoral lists?

[Iliescu] I believe that was the choice of the people there, who are most familiar with the respective candidates. I cannot possibly know everybody, but I believe that the list was put together in a responsible way. The candidates should have at least two key qualities: They should enjoy credibility in the eyes of the electorate so that the voters can feel that they are represented by people who are going to defend their interests, and they should have the necessary qualities for the parliamentary struggle, that is they should be qualified people, with an economic background, on whom Giurgiu County can rely in the coming four years. Anyhow, the parliamentary struggle will not be easy at all.

[Popescu] Mr. President, we wholeheartedly wish you success and victory in this campaign. All of us who support you are rooting for you.

[Iliescu] Thank you, and in my turn I wish you much success!

President Accuses Opposition of 'Dilettantism'

AU1009103092 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1941 GMT 9 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/9/1992—On an election tour of Ialomita County, Ion Iliescu, the Democratic National Salvation Front's [FDSN] candidate for Romania's presidency, spoke categorically against the bringing in this country of "a model of savage capitalism," through restoration and a chaotic reform.

The visit to Ialomita County started on Wednesday, 9 September, with a meeting with the workers of the Fetesti knitwear enterprise after which an electoral rally was held in the railway station square of the town attended by about 3,000 people, as local administration sources report.

In that framework Mr. Iliescu assessed as "political diversion" the accusation that he was nostalgic over communist structures. He criticized the National Salvation Front [FSN] and the Democratic Convention for "the excessive taste of power, for generating chaos and

anarchy in the economy," and "the wish to restore old rules of the prewar period" respectively. The accusations against the opposition referred to "political dilettantism." He also criticized himself for having failed to build a coherent system of mechanisms to serve the passage to a market economy." [no opening quotation mark as received] And this due to "the pressure of the street and to the violent opposition" to a large extent. A similar rally was held in front of the prefecture building in Slobozia.

Railway Leaders End Hunger Strike, Accept Talks

AU1209151992 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1032 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 12/9/1992—Accepting September 14, 1992, 1000 hours, as the date for the beginning of negotiations with representatives of the National Railway Company Administration and the neutral commission suggested by Prime Minister Theodor Stolojan, Stefan Siromascenko, Victor Condurache, Cristian Nicolae Peride, and Nicolae Fieraru, on a hunger strike for 33 days, announced their decision to end total hunger strike and accept minimum metabolic recovery at the "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" Institute of Nutrition and Metabolic Diseases, so that they be fit to conduct negotiations.

The communique released on September 11 by the four railway trade union leaders makes the point that "the decisive factor in the temporary cessation of our action" of protest was the appeal of the leaders of the three trade union centrals—Fratia, Alfa, and CNSRL [National Council of Free Trade Unions of Romania]. "We also feel it is our duty to call on all trade union members, on all the employees of Romania to discern when casting their vote on September 27."

Alliance of Trade Union Confederations Established

AU1209151492 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0828 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 12/9/1992—Representatives of the national confederative type trade union organizations—the National Trade Union Bloc, the Ceres Confederation, the National Confederation of Handicraft, Consumer, and Credit Cooperative Trade Unions, and the Fides National Confederation—concluded a protocol on the setting up of the "Alliance of Democratic Trade Union Confederations of Romania" (ACDSR), reads a communique sent to ROMPRES.

The ACDSR was set up "to the end of safeguarding and promoting the interests and rights of its own members as stipulated by the country's laws, the collective labour contracts, and other normative acts in force, in consideration of the important role the trade union confederations play in the current period of transition and aware of the threat posed by the division of the trade union movement," the aforementioned document stresses.

PDAR Reports Government 'Obstructed' Agriculture

92P20395A Bucharest DIMINEATA in Romanian 28 Aug 92 p 5

[Communique of the Democratic Agrarian Party of Romania (PDAR) Executive Bureau: "The PDAR Notifies the Government"]

[Text] The steering committee of the Democratic Agrarian Party of Romania adopted the following communique at its 25 August session:

"The PDAR agreed to participate in the government headed by Theodor Stolojan, with the portfolio of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, in a sincere desire to be directly involved in the solution of the complex and difficult problems of agriculture. When we assumed this difficult responsibility, we thought that the government would give us the support that agriculture needs. Not only have we not received this support but, on the contrary, we can say that the government has obstructed agriculture as follows:

"1. The application of the Land Law was delayed by the prefects and mayors in office prior to the February 1992 elections, people who were subordinate to the government and the minister of agriculture, which led to the failure to work large areas of land.

"2. The diesel fuel and funds needed for fall sowing in 1991 were not supplied and, as a result, 800,000 ha were sown very late and one million ha intended for grains were not sown. For this reason and as a result of the failure to supply fertilizers which, unfortunately, were exported instead of being used domestically, the harvest did not satisfy domestic needs and we had to import wheat.

"3. Because of lack of diesel fuel and credits, almost six million ha were not plowed last fall. Spring plowing was executed with great effort. More money was spent but yields were reduced. Pesticides were not provided for spring crops or, in many cases, for the treatment of seeds, and the quantity of fertilizers received was barely 25 percent of the amount agreed upon with the government. As a result of our repeated pleas, some decisions were adopted but they are not being respected by the government or by the banks.

"4. Numerous steps were taken to obtain the supply of protein that is absolutely necessary for the hog and poultry complexes. In addition, several billion lei were deposited in banks to be exchanged for hard currency and for imports that agriculture badly needed. We were surprised to find out that hard currency exchanges had been approved for cigarettes, coffee, drinks, and even for poultry, while no hard currency was received for the import of protein, which was vital for agriculture. The failure to obtain protein has not only led to a noticeable drop in production but has also been detrimental to the stocks of animals and fowl.

"5. This year has been characterized by unprecedented drought, similar to the drought of 1946, which, unfortunately, resulted in the overlapping of spring plowing and sowing. We asked the government to provide the funds for irrigation of corn, sugarbeets, and legumes. The sums of money were approved only partially towards the end of August, when irrigation would no longer be any help since the crops were already devastated. If funds had been provided in time and only 500,000 to 600,000 ha of corn were irrigated, more than three million metric tons would have been obtained, enough for fodder, and we would not have been obliged to import.

"6. For the 1992-93 agricultural year, a program has been drawn up for the sowing of 3.5 million ha of wheat and barley to satisfy, from domestic production, the country's needs for bread, fodder, and other needs of the economy. We were surprised to learn that the execution of this vital action for agriculture is endangered because the diesel fuel, fertilizer, and credits necessary for financing the operations are not being provided. The lack of diesel fuel and credits can lead to the failure to execute fall plowing for spring sowing, with serious consequences for the harvest.

"7. The government organized a conference with some political parties on measures for the partial reduction of subsidies beginning 1 September.

"The PDAR pointed out that two increases that affect the consumers are taking place in the domain of prices: the increase in prices as a result of the change in the leu-dollar exchange rate and the increase in prices as a result of the partial reduction of subsidies for some products. The first accounts for approximately 70 percent of the increases affecting the population and the second, 30 percent. In addition, the first action also affects agricultural production by accentuated price increases for fertilizer, energy, fuel, machinery, and equipment.

"Also, for some agricultural and food products, such as pork and beef, increases for 90 percent of the meat intended for consumption are determined by changing the leu-dollar exchange rate and not by reducing subsidies.

"We asked that both measures be examined but the government's view was that the increase resulting from the change in the leu-dollar exchange rate should be applied in an obligatory way and should not be the object of discussion. No political grouping did not support our proposal to examine both measures for increasing prices—a situation in that, as an alternative, the second measure, with lesser effects, should be applied.

"The position of the PDAR is that, in this stage of the election campaign, the application of measures for increasing prices, both as a result of a change in the leu-dollar exchange rate and as a result of the partial reduction of subsidies, should be postponed.

"The separation of these measures does not resolve the problems of the economy or the social problems of the population, giving rise to speculation and unjustified dissatisfaction. In order to correct certain exaggerated price increases resulting from the change in the leu-dollar exchange rate, we have presented and can continue to present solutions to be adopted in the area of financial policy.

"Many times, in press conferences and in a conference with 4,000 farmers in Palace Hall, the PDAR has presented its protest against the negative position adopted by the government, by government institutions, and by banks in connection with the manner of resolving the problems facing agriculture, the problems facing the residents of the villages and the entire population.

"We are notifying the government for the final time and we are stating that, if clear measures are not adopted for resolving the problems facing agriculture—including the reexamination of both measures for increasing prices—we will make a decision as to whether we should stay in the Stolojan government since we do not want to be participants in a policy of economic instability, and a policy of bankruptcy of agriculture and of the entire economy."

Serb Leader Warns Against Airspace Exclusion Zone

LD1309214892 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2056 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, today sent a letter to the cochairmen of the London conference, John Major and Butrus Butrus-Ghali, with a warning that he will withdraw from the peace negotiations on Bosnia-Hercegovina if the international community imposes a total exclusion zone in Bosnia-Hercegovina airspace.

Radovan Karadzic stressed that such a ban would "directly disturb the strategic balance in Bosnia-Hercegovina."

"We will resist the total exclusion zone which the U.S. State Department is advocating in order to stop Bosnian Serbs from 'covering' their land forces," Karadzic said in his letter.

"Any attempt to disrupt the balance cannot be justified by the need to secure the delivery of humanitarian aid since the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] is operating on the entire territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina," Radovan Karadzic said in his letter.

The president of the Serb Republic stressed that a ban on flights across the whole territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina is a violation of the London agreement signed by all three sides in the civil war.

"We will do our utmost to avoid the conflict, but it is hard to understand why the more we cooperate, the greater the pressure on us," Karadzic said, and added that he does not "understand why the Bosnian Serbs should be punished for an attack by the Muslims on UNPROFOR."

Serbs Deny U.S. State Department Charges

LD1209130892 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—The Air Force and Air Defense Command of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina [SRBH] today denied claims by the U.S. State Department official spokesman, Richard Boucher, that Air Force aircraft shadow aircraft carrying humanitarian aid.

The SRBH Air Force command describes the claim as "yet another proof of a dirty game being played with the position of Serbs on the territory of former Bosnia-Hercegovina."

In its statement, the Air Force command points out that the SRBH Air Force has been carrying out radar control of all the humanitarian aid flights because notification is always given of all the flights.

"Mr. Boucher's statement to the effect that the aircraft of the SRBH Air Force have been following and overflying humanitarian aid planes simply does not reflect the truth, of which both the government and other U.S. institutions are aware, because all the flights over the territory of former Bosnia-Hercegovina are being monitored by AWACS [airborne warning and control system] planes and in another way [not further detailed]," the statement says.

The Air Force and Air Defense Command of the SRBH maintains that the statement was "deliberately made in order to force a military intervention in Bosnia and "it most strongly rejects the claims of the official State Department representative, Richard Boucher."

The command also recalls that on several occasions planes were intercepted flying outside the previously-announced corridor, but that nothing was ever done to prevent them.

"At the same time, we are witnesses of the fact that the plane with humanitarian aid was downed from the ground while flying above the territory under the control of the Croatian and Muslim forces, which clearly illustrates the attitude of the sides in the Bosnian conflict," the SRBH Air Force and Air Defense Command says in its statement.

Karadzic Assesses Talks With Owen, Vance

AU1309151792 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] This is how Dr. Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serb Republic, assessed the recent talks with Lord David Owen and Cyrus Vance, cochairmen of the Conference on Yugoslavia:

[Begin recording] During the talks, we confirmed our loyalty to the conference and said that we are going to send our strongest delegation to Geneva and that we are never going to abuse electricity and electrical power [as heard] for war purposes—that is, we are going to ensure the supplies of civilian population with water and electrical power. We also demanded that Sarajevo should be opened and that several tens of thousand of Serbs who want to leave Sarajevo should be allowed to leave the Muslim part of the city. This is their obligation according to Geneva Convention. We also talked about placing weapons under the UN Protection Force's supervision. All in all, this was a useful talk—a talk in which we identified our positions and our readiness to help the London conference be successful. [end recording]

Karadzic: Serbian Weaponry Under UN Control

LD1309113192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1009 GMT 13 Sep 92

["Pool" item]

[Text] Sarajevo, September 12 (TANJUG)—Leader of Bosnian Serbs Radovan Karadzic said on Saturday [12

September] that the Serb side had placed its heavy weaponry around four cities in Bosnia-Hercegovina under United Nations (U.N.) supervision.

The agreement to place Serb weaponry around Sarajevo, Bihac, Jajce and Gorazde under international control was reached at the international Conference on Yugoslavia in London in late August.

In a statement to the British news agency REUTER, Karadzic said that Bosnian Serbs would fire back only if they ae exposed to strong fire from the Moslem side.

In the statement given immediately after the deadline for placing Serb tanks and artillery under international control expired at noon today, Karadzic confirmed that Serb forces had already withdrawn their weaponry from around Gorazde, in eastern Bosnia-Hercegovina.

U.N. representatives from Canada and the United States, who will supervise the heavy weaponry together with representatives of the Serb Army of Bosnia-Hercegovina, have come to the territory of Bihac, western Bosnia-Hercegovina, the TANJUG correspondent learned from sources at the Army of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The U.N. representatives already toured the point where the heavy weaponry from around Bihac has been deployed, and said that their impression was that there would be no problems with the Serbian side in the control of the heavy weaponry in this part of the front.

Karadzic told REUTER that Bosnian Serbs had been ready to accept U.N. supervision since Thursday. He also set out the fact that it will now be evident that the aggressors can be only Moslems or Croats if there is a heavy artillery attack.

Moslems and Croats have been waging a civil and religious war against Bosnian Serbs in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina for the past five months.

Presidency Will Not Attend Geneva Talks

LD1309172192 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Report by Dzevdet Tuzlic]

[Text] A statement has been issued through BH-PRESS from today's session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency to the effect that the Presidency has come to the conclusion that, despite a decision by the Conference on Yugoslavia in London concerning the deadline for concentrating heavy weapons, the aggression against Bosnia-Hercegovina continues. Yesterday, the Yugoslav Army brought another (?100) tanks from Serbia into Bosnia-Hercegovina, while the entire territory of the Republic was again bombarded today by the air force as well as land forces, the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina says in a message to the cochairmen of the Geneva-based Conference on Yugoslavia, Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen, signed by President Alija Izetbegovic. The towns of Sarajevo, Jajce, Gorazde, Gradacac, Bosanski Brod, Mostar, Bihac and many others in Bosnia-Hercegovina are under constant attack, causing enormous material damage and casualties among civilian population.

Under such circumstances, negotiations in Geneva or any other location would be of no use. So long as such a situation continues, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency is not prepared to take part in them, the Presidency says at the conclusion of its message to Geneva.

Brcko Defense Attacked in 'Large-Scale Offensive'

LD1209225692 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] According to information received from our reporter in Brcko, all defense lines of the liberated territories in this area were attacked during the day. There is no doubt that the aggressor has launched a large-scale offensive.

Civilian targets were rocketed and aircraft engaged in combat action on two occasions, dropping cluster bombs on civilian targets. The chetnik criminals thus rocketed the hospital, although it was clearly marked with a red cross. Twelve women, eight elederly people, and three children were wounded in Gornji Rahic [southwest of Brcko]. One woman and a seven-year-old child were killed. Two people were killed and 20 wounded in Maoca [southwest of Brcko].

Ten inhabitants of Zovik were wounded in that town. Material damage is huge. The combatants of the Bosnia-Hercegovina armed forces were not demoralized by all this. It strengthened their conviction that they must fight until the end. This is confirmed by reports that the criminal chetnik stronghold in Bukovac [west of Brcko] has fallen, and that the 108th Brcko Brigade is finalizing mop-up operations in the area.

Over 140 Casualties in Air Attacks on Brcko

LD1309165792 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] That the situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina is changing only slowly or not at all is confirmed by the following report: In two air-raids today by Serbian MiG's on free Brcko territory, 40 people were killed and more than 100 were injured. Religious buildings and cultural monuments were the target of the Serbian aircraft. Cries for help from men, women, and children can still be heard coming from beneath the main mosque. An air-raid on [word indistinct], a Croatian suburb, was repeated, in which 10 people were injured.

Serb Artillery Responds to 'Provocations'

AU1209210292 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Report by Risto Djogo]

[Excerpt] As of 1200 today, the Serbian artillery around Sarajevo, Bihac, Jajce, and Gorazde has been put under UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] supervision. However, this does not mean that the Serbian artillery is not going to respond to Muslim attacks and provocations. This was the case today as well: At approximately 1200, exactly the time when the artillery was placed under supervision, Muslim forces opened fierce artillery fire on Zuc and Rajlovac. After UNPROFOR issued its permit, the Serbian Army responded. A response by the Serbian army also was received by the green berets at Dobrinja Tree and Aerodrom District after Muslim extremists attacked from Dobrinja Three.

There were some battles today in the regions of Otocac, (?Doglod), and Stup. However, as Serbian sources report, these were probably showdowns between the Croatian Defense Council and the Green Berets under the control of Josuf (?Praljina).

Dr. Radovan Karadzic, president of the Presidency of the Serb Republic, had a consultative meeting with UNPROFOR representatives in Pale today. The main topic of the meeting was the agreement on creating control points from which UNPROFOR observers will control the activities of the Serbian artillery around Sarajevo. [passage omitted]

Croat Army Reportedly Using Poison Gas

LD1309204492 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Bileca, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Fierce battles have been raging throughout today on the Trebinje battlefield, where the Croatian Army has used unidentified and presumably poisonous gas for the first time, the Hercegovina Corps Command stated in Bileca today.

As during the previous six days, the fiercest battles have been waged in the southern zone of Popovo Polje, and the heaviest infantry attack was launched along the Kiper-Bukanje, Nevada-Pljesivac, and Misite-Zelenikovac lines. All these villages are situated deep in the territory of the Trebinje municipality. In the battles today, according to the Information Service of the Hercegovina Corps, one Serbian fighter was killed, one is missing, and 10 were wounded. According to a statement, in these battles 30 soldiers were killed among the ranks of the Croatian units.

Having again failed in an attempted advance on this battlefield, the Croatian units, probably after their failure and losses, used banned chemical devices, the Corps Command stated.

On the Mostar-Nevesinje battlefield, the Croat-Muslim forces attackjed Serbian positions with artillery on several occasions today.

The Muslim Army today attempted to take control over the area between the Lim and Drina rivers, and fierce battles are still being fought in this area, the Hercegovina Corps Command stated this afternoon.

[Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 13 September carries the following in a report by Marica Lalovic: "Just when Sarajevo citizens believed that they would be able to have a peaceful day because the weapons were silent most of the time, a fierce artillery attack was launched on the Serbian part of Dobrinja. Muslim forces are firing on this settlement from Mojmilo Hill and Mount Igman. Detonations are reverberating at the outskirts of Ilidza, Hadzici, and Ilijas."]

Serb Army Controls 63 Percent of Republic

LD1209051592 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1510 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Sarajevo, Sept 11 (TANJUG)—The Bosnian Serb Government which met on Thursday [10 September] to discuss territorial division of the Serb Republic into municipalities and administrative areas was told that "at present the republic covers 3,250,000 hectars or 63.5 per cent of the territory of the former Bosnia-Hercegovina."

It was proposed to divide the Serb Republic into 11 administrative areas for the purpose of the more efficient functioning of the authorities under conditions of the civil war lasting over five months, the Bosnian Serb News Agency SRNA said on Thursday evening.

The Serb Republic was proclaimed on April 7 following the European Community's decision, adopted at the insistence of the Moslem-Croat coalition, to recognize Bosnia-Hercegovina's independence against the will of the Serbs, one of its three constituent peoples.

Although 1.3 million Bosnian Serbs make up one third of the republic's population, they own 51.4 per cent of land in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

At the international Conference on Yugoslavia in London in late August, Bosnian Serb Leader Radovan Karadzic said that the Serb side was willing to give up 20 per cent of the territory it currently holds in exchange for peace in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Karadzic also said that for security reasons and due to continuous attacks by Moslem-Croat forces on the Serb Republic, the Bosnian Serb Army had to occupy some strategically important areas which do not belong to it and which it would give up following the restoration of lasting peace in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Official Denies Report on Training of Muslims

LD1009084992 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0805 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Ljubljana, Sept 10 (TANJUG)—The chief of staff of the territorial defence of Slovenia, General Janez Slapar, denied late on Wednesday [9 September] writings in the Vienna daily STANDARD that 200 Muslim fighters are being trained near Maribor and subsequently being [sent] to Tuzla to wage war against the Serbian side. Slapar said Slovenia was not offering any services to the Muslim Army in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Assembly Reaches Compromise on Electoral Laws

AU1209205992 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0500 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Report by Janko Saradjen]

[Text] An irreconcilable battle on the future electoral laws between part of the opposition and the majority of parliamentary parties lasted two days. Although we only expected difficulties with the law on elections into the State Chamber, which would enable elections into the future 90-member parliament, difficulties also arose with the law on elections into the State Council, which will consist of 40 representatives of different interests. Irrespective of the fact that some people violated the previous agreement because the law on elections into the State Council failed and was only then adopted on the second day as a (?new) law with insignificant changes, one gets the impression that some deputies of the opposition with all their might opposed the adoption of such electoral laws, something which may have caused elections not to be held in the legal term—that is, by the end of the year.

The problem lay in the fact that the law should be adopted with a two-thirds majority, and that was rather uncertain. The new laws were assessed differently by their opponents as well. Thus, for instance, Lojze Peterle and Marjan Podobnik deemed them better than the previous ones. Members of the same camp, Rajko Pirnat and Vitomir Gros, however, thought the laws were worse and that they were adopted in a less democratic way than was done in the first multiparty elections coordinated by Joze Smole.

Finally, the electoral laws were adopted with compromise and [words indistinct]. Therefore, all possibilities for this year's elections are open. Despite all this, it is interesting to note that the last term was taken, although the laws in this form could have been adopted back in June. One should say here that three more laws are needed for the elections to be held without problems—the laws on setting up electoral units for elections into the State Chamber and the State Council, and the law on the electoral register. These laws are still being prepared and should be adopted on 23 September—the mitigating circumstance being that a simple majority is needed for their adoption. Therefore, we may confidently predict that the elections will be held this year within the constitutional term and according to the new electoral laws.

Cyrus Vance Arrives from Belgrade

LD1309161492 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1355 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Ljublana, Sept 13 (TANJUG)—The co-chairman of the Geneva-based Conference on Yugoslavia, Cyrus Vance, arrived in Ljubljana on Sunday [13 September] where he met with Slovene Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek.

Vance had talks with the representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Slovenian Bureau for Refugees.

He is also scheduled to meet Slovenian President Milan Kucan.

Vance arrived from Belgrade, capital of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, where he and the other co-chairman of the Geneva conference, Lord Owen, had talks with Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic, Federal Premier Milan Panic and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic.

Before that, ex-U.S. secretary of state Vance and British foreign secretary Owen also visited Zagreb and Sarajevo, capitals of the former Yugoslav republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina respectively.

Federal

Vance, Owen, Cosic, Panic Issue Joint Statement

AU1109193292 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] We have just received the information that the news conference by the cochairmen of the Conference on Yugoslavia, Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, and President Cosic and Prime Minister Panic, has just begun at Federation Palace in Novi Belgrade.

Before it started, reporters were handed a joint statement that says, among other things:

The participants in the talks welcome the implementation of the principles of the London conference, particularly the demand that all problems should be solved peacefully.

There should be constant supervision of all heavy artillery in Bosnia-Hercegovina after 12 September. The water supply problem in Sarajevo must be resolved swiftly and everything should be done to end the hostilities around the city. The constitutional concept of Bosnia-Hercegovina has to be solved with the participation of all sides that will continue talks in Geneva.

The statement also stresses that observers have to be placed on the borders of all countries bordering Bosnia-Hercegovina, and that all questions concerning this should be coordinated with the United Nations.

The participants in the talks welcome the recent agreement on the opening of the Belgrade-Zagreb highway and ask that urgent negotiations begin on opening the oil pipeline. Special committees for economic cooperation also are anticipated, as are some other practical issues with Croatia, Macedonia, and Slovenia.

As for Prevlaka, the participants in the talks believe that the final solution will be found in agreement with the secretary-general, the Security Council, and the governments that are interested in this problem.

At the end of the statement, the signers insist on the cooperation of all sides in stopping the hostilities.

Milosevic Comments on Talks With Vance, Owen

LD1109155392 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic considers that the Conference on Yugoslavia, which began in London and is continuing in Geneva, has taken on a far more objective course than those held earlier in The Hague and Brussels. Milosevic told journalists this after today's talks in Belgrade with the cochairmen of the Conference on Yugoslavia, Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, who are on a one-day working visit to Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

After one hour of talks with the two cochairmen, in which the outgoing Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs Vladislav Jovanovic also took part, Milosevic expressed the hope that the more objective course of the conference would contribute to correcting the considerably distorted picture of the realities of the Yugoslav crisis, which "offers hope for far greater optimism that the crisis will be resolved sooner than we expected." The Serbian president also expressed the hope that the Yugoslav crisis would be resolved in a "just manner, and that conditions are increasingly created for finally establishing peace in all areas of former Yugoslavia."

"Serbia will, in this regard, make the most constructive contribution possible," Milosevic said, adding that the aim is that the peace achieved should be just in every way and that it should respect the interests of all nations." [passage omitted]

Panic Meets With Vance, UNPROFOR Commander

LD1209140892 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1153 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—Milan Panic, prime minister and defense minister of the FRY, and Colonel-General Zivota Panic, Yugoslav Army chief of the General Staff, had talks in Belgrade today with Cyrus Vance, cochairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia, UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] commander Satish Nambiar, and Cedric Thornberry, assistant to the UNPROFOR commander for civilian affairs, the information service of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army has stated.

During the talks, a number of important questions were raised concerning the peaceful solution of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia. In this context, particular attention was devoted to finding a way of ending the war in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

As the information service reports, the talks also covered the problem of arms supplies. In this connection it was concluded that it is essential to consistently observe the embargo on importing arms into Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The need was stressed for the undisrupted use of all communication routes. Agreement was reached on the use of an enlarged contingent of UN peacekeeping forces in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

During the talks, great attention was devoted to providing humanitarian assistance to all the peoples of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and it was particularly stressed that measures must be taken immediately to this end, the statement from the information service of the Yugoslav Army General Staff says.

Resignation May Bring 2d Confidence Vote on Panic

LD1209015892 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2246 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 11 (TANJUG)—The resignation of Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic in protest against the policy of Federal Prime Minister Milan

Panic, caused some members of the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) and the opposition Serbian Radical Party (SRS) to announce on Friday [18 September] that they may rise another vote of confidence to the government.

With the exception of the radicals, the other opposition parties in Serbia and Montenegro (federal units within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) supported Panic in his efforts to make a decisive turnabout in the country's foreign policy.

The vice president of the Serbian Assembly, Vukasin Jokanovic, said that "it is no coincidence" that Jovanovic said that the Federal Government is increasingly openly applying a policy contrary to Serbian interests.

"I believe that this is not the end of the matter. It will have to be fully reviewed and explained," Jokanovic said. He said it is possible that another confidence vote may be taken "if the government and Prime Minister Panic do not change their conduct."

The president of the Chamber of Citizens of the Yugoslav parliament, Jugoslav Kostic, said that Jovanovic's efforts were aimed at enabling the penetration of truth into the world.

The prime minister is in charge of resignations, but this does not prevent the deputies of the federal parliament to state their opinion, he added.

The vice-president of the radicals, who joined some SPS deputies in last week's unsuccessful no-confidence vote to Panic, said that this issue "will probably shortly again be included in the agenda."

Dragan Domazet, a member of the leadership of the opposition Democratic Party (DS), said that "new people should carry out the new policy."

Vuk Draskovic, the leader of the opposition Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO), said that "Panic's team cannot include someone bearing the stigma of a policy, applied by (Serbian president) Slobodan Milosevic, which excluded Serbia from the world."

The Popular Party of Montenegro believes that Jovanovic's resignation shows that the debate in the assembly between Panic and the opponents of his policy, has not ended, member of the party's leadership, Dragan Soc, told TANJUG.

The vice-president of the Socialist Party of Montenegro, Rade Bojovic, said that the resignation is "a strong indication of Panic's political orientation which is increasingly advocating a break with the devastating and unreasonable policy of the Serbian authorities."

Jovanovoc "defended a defeated and discredited policy, and it is clear that he cannot represent a new and already affirmed offensive policy by Milan Panic," said the member of the leadership of the Democratic Party of Montengro, Bogoljub Sijakovic.

Prime Minister Appoints Five New Ministers

LD1109161492 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG)—A session of the Federal Government was held in Belgrade today, during which Premier Milan Panic appointed five new ministers.

Ilija Djukic, hitherto Yugoslav ambassador to China, was appointed minister of foreign affairs; Dragan Jovanovic, until recently director of the Serbian Social Accountancy Service, was appointed minister of finance; Dr. Branko Maricic became minister of trade; Dr. Milan Vujicic was appointed minister of transport and communications; and Ratko Lazarevic was appointed minister of agriculture.

Panic also appointed Dr. Ljubisa Rakic coordinator for the government's international activities. [passage omitted]

New Foreign Minister Comments on Policy

LD1209205192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1932 GMT 12 Sep 92

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 12 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's new Foreign Minister Ilija Djukic, 62, today told the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI that Yugoslavia would achieve the lifting of sanctions imposed by the United Nations on May 30 and would meet the conditions set for their lifting without jeopardizing its national interests.

Sanctions cannot be lifted either swiftly or easily, but we must do it, said Ilija Djukic, a career diplomat who was Yugoslavia's ambassador to China prior to his present appointment. Most conditions imposed on Yugoslavia are in the country's own interest, he said.

The priority of the Yugoslav diplomacy is peace in these lands, and that is also the way for the blockade to be lifted, he said. These he said were the objectives of the Federal Government and the reason why he accepted the appointment.

At a government session on Friday, Prime Minister Milan Panic accepted the resignation of Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic and appointed Djukic in his place.

Djukic said his department would do everything for the objectives of the Federal Government to be attained. "There is a general consensus about this in society, in the fora, among the politicians...and if there are differences as to how this should be achieved, there are capable people, there is a will for the differences to be surmounted," he said.

Asked how far the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, which make up the new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (F.R.Y.), would cooperate in defining the foreign policy, since they each have their own Foreign Ministries, and if it was possible for there to appear an overlapping of competences, Djukic answered that the competences of

each ministry were defined under the Federal Constitution and all that needed to be done was for the constitutional provisions to be applied.

In his first interview since his appointment, Djukic said that the only thing the federal diplomacy could not agree to was that Yugoslavia does not exist and that its citizens, regardless of their ethnic or religious affiliation, should not live the life they are entitled to. Yugoslavia must succeed in making all norms of civilized relations among states, nations and, specifically, civil and minority rights, available to all, said Djukic.

Premier 'Would Welcome' Milosevic Departure

LD1109150792 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1300 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] FRY Prime Minister Milan Panic would welcome the departure of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic. In an interview with the Hungarian TV program "Panorama," the prime minister of the rump Yugoslavia has also said he regards remarks that Yugoslavia has no business at all with Hungary as ridiculous. In his opinion, Hungarians are opposed to Serbs and Yugoslavia by instinct. The Hungarians in Vojvodina, however, have nothing to fear, because as long as he is prime minister of Yugoslavia, he will defend every minority's right to freedom and will guarantee equal rights for every citizen, irrespective of religion, nationality, or ethnic origin.

Panic Leads Milosevic in NIN Popularity Poll

LD1109192292 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1050 GMT 11 Sep 92

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 11 (TANJUG)—President Slobodan Milosevic of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia is no longer the Yugoslav politician who enjoys the greatest confidence of the public in the republic.

The latest, regular monthly poll conducted by the Belgrade weekly NIN, which covered 200 pollees, has shown that Milan Panic, prime minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, enjoys the confidence of 45.5 percent of the public in Serbia. Panic is followed by Dobrica Cosic, president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with a rating of 35 percent, and Slobodan Milosevic with a rating of 32.5 percent.

Vojislav Seselj, leader of the opposition Radical Party (SRS), is fourth with a rating of a mere 8 percent.

"It is the first time since October last year that Milosevic does not head the list of politicians who enjoy the greatest public trust," NIN said in its latest issue.

"It is clear that, although he was not directly involved, citizens hold Milosevic responsible for the fiasco of the attempt to oust Prime Minister Panic because of his activities at the London Conference on Yugoslavia," NIN said.

A total of 50.5 percent of the pollees said they believed even more than before in the capability of Prime Minister Panic to rid the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of the sanctions imposed on it by the United Nations.

22.5 percent of those questioned said they had just as much confidence in Panic as before, and only 9 percent said they had less faith in him than before.

Asked would they choose Milosevic or Panic if one of the two had to step down, 35 percent of the questioned said Milosevic should withdraw, 22 percent said Panic should do so, while as many as 43 percent were undecided, the weekly said.

Panic Interviewed on Expectations for PRC Visit

AU1309201292 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Interview with Prime Minister Milan Panic by Dusan Cukic at the Belgrade Airport prior to his departure for the PRC on 12 September—recorded]

[Text] [Panic] I have great expectations from China—first of all because this is the first visit of which I was invited as prime minister of Yugoslavia by a country that recognized Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Federal Government, and I expect help from China. We need help, particularly in connection with the situation in the United Nations where there are attempts to expel us, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, from the United Nations because, as they say, of things that we have done in the past. The past cost us dearly and I hope that China will be the country to help us most. I know that we have other friends apart from them. I can say that we work very closely with Russia and other permanent members of the Security Council. They all extend support to us, but I do not have such a good feeling as I have with China and Russia.

[Cukic] According to the itinerary of this visit, you are to also meet with President Yeltsin in Moscow in the Kremlin. Do you expect some help from Russia as well?

[Panic] The greatest help that I expect today in Moscow and in China is help in the United Nations and help regarding the sanctions. As you know, my number one program deals with the sanctions and after that, of course, sanctions are [word indistinct] with elections, with democratization and I must make them believe that the democratization of Yugoslavia is under way. It is important for you to know that I will have to spend much time persuading people that our media is free. So, I think that we must begin to [word indistinct]. When I return, we should talk about how we are going to organize our television stations one, two, and three in such a way that they may be accepted internationally as a free station. Although you all believe that the media is free, the entire world does not believe that.

[Cukic] There is increasing pressure on us regarding the sanctions. You travel frequently and conduct talks with many statesmen. Will that pressure abate?

[Panic] No, I do not think that they are pressuring us. They are not making new sanctions; they are old sanctions, but they are asking people [pauses] countries that signed the sanctions, even friends such as Greece and Romania, to comply with what they signed. I think that changes must be made in Yugoslavia before the sanctions are lifted. I spend a lot of time working on that, and we have almost solved the problem of sanctions in practice, but we still have not solved it politically. As I have said, one of the major things discussed in the world all the time is our television—that is, our media—and I am going to spend a lot of time with professionals so that I can be sure that television is democratic and free, and that professionals and not politicians are managing it, so that you will not be under such a political influence that you create politics instead of free news, free newscasts, and free press.

Cosic: No Separate Diplomacy for Serbia

LD1209013392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2257 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, September 11 (TANJUG)—President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Dobrica Cosic said on Friday [11 September] evening that "the Republic of Serbia does not have and cannot have any separate diplomacy outside the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia."

In a statement to Belgrade's radio station B-92, Cosic set out that "the Federal Government shapes the state's foreign policy and the new federal minister acts within that framework with full authorization."

On Thursday, former Federal Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic resigned and Federal Prime Minister Milan Panic accepted his resignation. On Friday, Panic appointed Ilija Djukic, current Yugoslav ambassador to China, new federal foreign minister.

Jovanovic sent a letter to Panic informing him that he did not agree with his concept for resolving the Yugoslav crisis in international activities.

In the letter, Jovanovic said that he could no longer remain in a government which, in his opinion, was increasingly frequently following a policy contrary to the interests of Serbia and the Serbian people.

Before becoming a member of the government of United States businessman of Serb origin Milan Panic in mid-July, Jovanovic was Serbian foreign minister. Serbia and Montenegro are the two republics of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

President Cosic told radio B-92 that he believed Jovanovic's statement was "too strong and tactless."

Roundtable Talks on Representation 'Failed'

LD1209081192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2339 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 11 (TANJUG)—Friday's round-table talks between the Yugoslav Government and the opposition failed, after eight days of discussions, to reach agreement on the representation system which will be applied at the early elections scheduled for late November.

The participants, however, managed to agree that the Federal Government, together with the country's major political factors, should try to reach a compromise on the basis of the proposals made so far all of which favour the proportional representation system, but the number of constituencies remains controversial.

Federal Prime Minister Milan Panic on Thursday [10 September] came out with a compromise proposal that the elections be held according to the proportional system with Serbia divided into six to eight constituencies.

The federal and republican representatives of the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) today also supported the proportional system, but said that Serbia should be divided into 15 constituencies.

Serbia's major opposition parties—Depos Movement, Democratic Party of Serbia, Vojvodina Reformists—came out in favour of Serbia being divided into four constituencies.

However, the majority of small parties retained a firm stand on only two constituencies.

The final session of the round-table talks, scheduled for Monday, will issue a decleration verifying the decision of the talks, it was said.

The chairman of the round table, Vice-Premier Radoje Kontic said that as early as next week the government should draft a bill on the election system and submit it to parliament.

Kontic said that Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic continues insisting that the elections be held on September 24-25 because the postponement of the elections could affect their outcome, he said.

Constitutional Amendment on Elections Determined

LD1109162792 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1427 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 11 (TANJUG)—The Constitutional Commission of the Yugoslav Parliament on Friday [11 September] determined the draft of a constitutional amendment on early elections.

Deputies of both parliamentary chambers are to vote on the draft at separate sessions scheduled for September 22.

The draft says that the Federal Assembly may decide, at the proposal of at least 30 deputies in the federal

chamber or at least 20 deputies in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, to terminate its term of office ahead of time of expiry.

The commission did not accept the federal government's proposal according to which early elections could also be called by the president of the Republic and the Federal Government.

Serbia

Jovanovic Reappointed Foreign Minister

LD1109223292 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2147 GMT 11 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, Spet 11 (TANJUG)—Vladislav Jovanovic, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia until Thursday [10 September], was on Friday reappointed as the foreign minister of Serbia, Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI says in its Saturday issue.

Jovanovic resigned on Thursday. Prime Minister Panic accepted his resignation and on Friday appointed as Federal Foreign Minister Ilija Djukic, until now Yugoslav ambassador to China.

Jovanovic announced his return to his post as Serbian foreign minister to a group of journalists prior to Friday's talks in Belgrade between Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and the co-chairmen of the conference on Yugoslavia, Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen.

Milosevic arrived at the talks accompanied by Jovanovic.

Jovanovic leaves for his vacation on Saturday, VECERNJE NOVOSTI learned.

Another Belgrade daily, POLITIKA EKSPRES, also carries a similar story.

Milosevic Nominated as Socialist Party Leader

LD1209214192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1951 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 12 (TANJUG)—The nomination of Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, as leader of Serbia's Ruling Socialist Party (SPS), was on Saturday [12 September] upheld by the party's board for the province of Kosovo-Metohija and a dozen SPS municipal boards in the province of Vojvodina.

Milosevic, 51, heads by a wide margin the list of nominees. The party should elect its new leader at its upcoming congress, called for October 4 and 5, the Belgrade press writes on Saturday.

After his election as president of Serbia in the first post-war multi-party elections in 1990, Milosevic stepped down as SPS president and was replaced by Borisav Jovic.

His present nomination was first proposed by the party boards in Nis and Uzice earlier this week.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (F.R.Y.), of which Serbia is a part, should hold federal, republican and local elections in late November.

The SPS executive board for Belgrade, the capital of Serbia and the F.R.Y. upheld the nomination in a statement released on Friday.

"In his work to date, Milosevic has demonstrated exceptionally high moral and human values, abilities and a readiness consistently and tirelessly to fight for the attainment and protection of the interests of the citizens of Serbia and the Serbian nation," said the statement.

Kosovo

Rugova Discusses Geneva Conference Preparations

AU1309141992 Tirana ATA in English 1012 GMT 13 Sep 92

[Text] Tirana, September 13 (ATA)—At his regular press conference given in Pristina, Dr. Ibrahim Rugova informed the reporters that preparations are being made to attend the proceedings of the group on Kosovo formed in Geneva and he considered this group as the seventh one of the international conference for ex-Yugoslavia.

Dr. Ibrahim Rugova aired his satisfaction that representatives of the Albanians from Macedonia and Montenegro are as well invited in Geneva.

We, he said further on, will take part in Geneva, whereas here in Kosovo a group of experts will be raised to cooperate with the political personalities of Kosovo to prepare the platform for solving the question of Kosovo, Rugova said.

Responding to a question regarding the strategy and platform of the delegation of Kosovo in the proceedings of the group on Kosovo in the context of the international conference on ex-Yugoslavia, Dr. Rugova said that Kosovo representatives will defend the people's will expressed in the referendum for the Republic of Kosovo—sovereign and independent state—and the political will manifested in the free elections in May this year.

In this conference, too, Dr. Rugova denounced Serbian repression against the Albanian school in Kosovo. Schools, he said, are built by the Albanians and no one has the right to confiscate them as Serbia is now doing in order to preserve the colonial system in Kosovo.

Albanians 'Again Being Stirred to Unrests'

LD1309170692 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1443 GMT 13 Sep 92

[By Djordje Jevtic]

[Text] Pristina, Yugoslavia, September 13 (TANJUG)—Kosovo Albanians are again being stirred to unrests in Serbia's southern province of Kosovo, ahead of a session of one of the commissions of the Geneva conference on Yugoslavia which is to discuss the problem of the status of Kosovo. The Albanian minority in Kosovo is increasingly openly displeased with the results achieved so far by the policy of President of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo Ibrahim Rugova, and in particular the results he achieved at the Yugoslavia conference in London in late August.

A certain circle of intellectuals, who have on previous occasions also expressed disagreement with the strategy and tactics of Rugova's team, especially negate the success of Rugova's team in London. The group of prominent intellectuals is headed by one of Rugova's most severe critics, Professor Redzep Cosja.

In an analysis which he published in the latest issue of the periodical ZERI (The Voice), Cosja objected that Kosovo Albanians in London did not get more than the treatment of an ethnic community and national minority. In London, Cosja said, a new division of the nation into several "foreign sovereignties" has been sealed, and the seal was practically placed by the nation's own representatives. Albanians were represented in London in four delegations - ethnic Albanians from Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, and Albanians from Albania - which was the biggest attendance by one nation.

Albanian representatives should have walked out on the conference even though they were observers, Cosja said, and he said that Rugova's tactics were the most to blame for the outcome of the London conference.

Cosja said that Ibrahim Rugova's tactics had completely and utterly failed in London. Cosja considers as Rugova's biggest mistake the fact that he let the protests, strikes and demonstrations by Kosovo Albanians which had begun in 1981 die down completely. Such a policy, Cosja said, was based on the belief that "we will get our freedom and independence from someone else on a silver platter" and had advocated "mass wailing" (an allusion to the loud complaints of Albanians from all over the world that Serbs are allegedly terrorizing them).

As a strategy for the Geneva conference, Cosja proposes a "dramatization of Albania's disagreement with the status of a minority and with any other solution which does not imply the right to self-determination, sovereignty and independence," or, in other words, a strategy of new unrests.

Macedonia

Gligorov Urges Cosic To Recognize Macedonia

LD1109094692 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2347 GMT 10 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—Tomorrow's BORBA writes that Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov today sent a letter to Dobrica Cosic, president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in which he reiterates that Macedonia will develop and expand interstate, economic, and cultural cooperation with its neighbors.

In his letter published by BORBA, Gligorov writes: "To this end we are interested in developing relations with your republic but it is necessary to carry out some activities prior to this in order to establish our cooperation on a legal and lasting basis."

According to BORBA, in his reply to Cosic' letter, sent to Kucan, Tudjman, and Gligorov in late August to the effect "that direct negotations on resolving matters of vital importance should begin," Gligorov writes that the first move to "neutralize the mistrust created by some disconcerting statements on the part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is your recognition of the Republic of Macedonia." An end to the media war is another significant precondition, the Macedonian president opines.

"As far as our mutual relations are concerned, the act of recognition and an end to the war and sanctions would create conditions for the normalization of our relations and the creation of an equitable and lasting basis for our relations as well as for the development of economic and cultural cooperation," Gligorov stresses in his letter to Dobrica Cosic published by BORBA.

Refinery Chief Queries Sanctions After Supply Cut

AU1209195192 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 12 Sep 92

[Text] Skopje, Sept 12 (AFP)—The director of Macedonia's only oil refinery, which closed down Saturday [12 September] due to a lack of crude oil, called for the European Community to define the targets of the U.N. embargo in the light of war in ex-Yugoslavia.

Bojan Zantevski said: "The EEC must act and say exactly against whom the United Nations sanctions are being applied. The Community has to tell us where the oil is permitted to travel."

A delivery of 70,000 tonnes of crude oil destined for the poor former Yugoslav republic, which according to Zantevski should not be affected by the U.N. sanctions, has been blocked for several days at the Greek port of Thessaloniki (Salonica) by the authorities there.

Greece has objected to Macedonia becoming independent under that name, which it claims is part of Greek heritage.

The refinery has an annual capacity of two million tonnes, and employs some 1,500 people.

Macedonia needs approximately one million tonnes of oil per year.